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W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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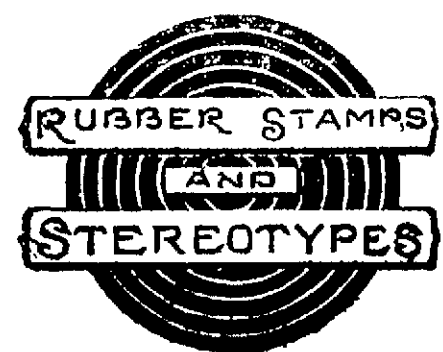
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TEXT OF LETTERS

Government Makes Public the Correspondence.

LETTERS OF THE DIPLOMATS

Minister Cooper Com- mended for Effort.

Matter Remains as Before—Must Now Wait Until Japan Is Heard From.

The Government was pleased yester-
day to give out for publication the let-
ters which have recently passed be-
tween Minister of Foreign Affairs Cooper
and Minister Shimamura on the
subject of arbitrating the differences
which now exist between Hawaii and
Japan. The Advertiser published the
gist of the new letter yesterday morning,
and some of the members of the Cabinet, or,
perhaps, the public, explained that the
head lines were misleading and were
apt to cause adverse public criticism.
This being the opinion, it was deemed
advisable to publish the letters in full,
and to this end copies were made for
the press. The first is from Minister
Shimamura, transmitting the one from
Count Okuma:

"Honolulu, August 16, 1897.
"Sir:—In accordance with the in-
structions of Count Okuma, His Im-
perial Japanese Majesty's Minister for
Foreign Affairs, I have the honor to
communicate a copy of his instructions
addressed to me under the date of Au-
gust 4th as the reply of the Imperial
Government to the suggestions con-
tained in your note of June 23th.
"You will agree with me that this
matter is of such importance and con-
cern from every point of view that I
may be allowed to press for an early
reply.
"With the highest consideration, I
have the honor to be, sir, your most
obedient servant.
(Sig.) "H. SHIMAMURA.
"H. I. J. M.'s Minister Resident.
"Mr. Henry E. Cooper, Minister of For-
eign Affairs."

The following is the full text of the
communication from Count Okuma, re-
ferred to in Minister Shimamura's let-
ter quoted above:

"The Gualmusho, Tokio.
The 4th Day of the 8th Month
Of the 30th Year of Meiji.
"H. Shimamura, Esq., H. I. J. M.'s Min-
ister Resident, Hawaii:
"Sir:—I received on the evening of
the 13th ult. your telegram announcing
that the Hawaiian Minister of Foreign
Affairs had, in writing, suggested to
you that the differences between Japan
and Hawaii in regard to the rejected
immigrants, be referred for settlement
to disinterested arbitration.
"By the mail which reached this city
on the 16th ult., per the steamship City
of Rio de Janeiro, I also received from
you a copy of the communication from
Mr. Cooper, to which your telegram
had reference.
"The Imperial Government are firmly
convinced that their complaints in
the matter are well founded and that
their demands are just and reasonable.
Nevertheless, in a spirit of conciliation
and in the hope that their action may
contribute to the good relations of the
two countries, they have resolved to
accept, subject to certain necessary
limitations and qualifications the pro-
posal of the Government of Hawaii.
"Accordingly, on the 23th ult., I tele-
graphed you to the effect that the Ja-
panese Government accepted in prin-
ciple the suggestion of the Hawaiian
Government for arbitration and that
the terms and conditions of such ac-
ceptance would follow by mail.
"I now confirm that telegram and
the object of this instruction is to ex-
plain the nature of the terms and the
conditions, an adhesion to which is,
in the estimation of the Imperial Gov-
ernment, essential to a satisfactory issue
of the contemplated arbitration.
"The reasons assigned by the Minis-
ter of Foreign Affairs of Hawaii, in
favor of arbitration, make it also de-
sirable that the award when pro-
nounced shall be of the highest and
most commanding character. Conse-
quently the Imperial Government pro-
poses that the two Governments shall,
when the proper time arrives, unite in
requesting His Majesty, the King of
the Belgians, may be pleased to accept
the position of sole arbitrator.
"The Imperial Government are,
moreover, persuaded of the desirability
of expressly defining the scope of the
reference, not only in order to lighten
the labors of the arbitrator, but with
the view, as well, that the decision may
address itself solely to the actual points
of divergence. They, therefore, pro-

pose that the two Governments shall
agree to the essential facts of the case,
and that the arbitration shall be limited
to specified questions of law and
(in case the award is in favor of Japan)
the measure of the damages suffered
by the subjects of His Imperial Ma-
jesty. It is due to frankness, that I
should, in this connection, state that
for reasons which are fully set forth
in another instruction, the Imperial
Government cannot consent that the
questions of the bona-fides of the pos-
session of \$50 by each of the rejected
free laborers or of the applicability of
the treaty of 1871 to Japan's subjects,
other than those belonging to the mer-
chant class, shall be regarded as points
at issue upon which the decision of
the arbitrator is to be invited.

"If the Government of the Republic
are prepared to meet the Imperial Gov-
ernment upon the foregoing essential
points, it is not apprehended that any
difficulty will be experienced in arriv-
ing at an understanding in reference to
the questions of minor importance.
"You are consequently directed to
communicate a copy of this instruc-
tion to the Minister of Foreign Affairs
as the reply of the Imperial Govern-
ment to the suggestion contained in his
note of the 23th of June. You will, at
the same time, urgently impress upon
him the importance from every point
of view of an immediate response.

"I am, sir, very respectfully,
"COUNT OKUMA SHIGENOBU,
"Minister for Foreign Affairs."

To this Minister Cooper replies as
follows:

"Honolulu, H. I., August 30, 1897.
"His Excellency, H. Shimamura, H. I.
J. M.'s Minister Resident, Honolulu:
"Sir:—Adverting to the letter of
instruction addressed to you by Count
Okuma Shigenobu, under date of
4th inst., wherein he confirms his pro-
gram which was to the effect that the
Japanese Government accepted in prin-
ciple the suggestion of the Hawaiian
Government for arbitration, and also
states the nature of the terms and con-
ditions considered essential by the Im-
perial Government to a satisfactory
issue of the contemplated arbitration,
a copy of which accompanies your let-
ter of the 16th inst., I have the honor
to say:

"That this Government recognizes
the desirability of expressly defining
the scope of the reference, and for that
reason regrets that His Excellency's
letter does not more fully define the
issues which the Imperial Government
would be willing to submit for de-
cision.

"If I understand His Excellency cor-
rectly, the Imperial Government can-
not consent to the submission to arbi-
tration of the question of the bona-
fides of the possession of the \$50 by
each of the rejected immigrants, or the
applicability of the treaty of 1871 to
Japanese subjects other than those be-
longing to the merchant class. This
being so, it is suggested that this Gov-
ernment cannot be expected to give its
reply as to whether or not this propo-
sal is acceptable until the points
which the Imperial Government are
willing to have submitted to arbitra-
tion are definitely made known to it;
and in the absence of an agreement as
to the scope of the reference, it is like-
wise suggested that no answer can be
expected in regard to the choice of ar-
bitrator.

"In view of this, I am under the
necessity of asking that His Excellency
fully define the points which the Im-
perial Government consider at issue,
upon which the decision of the arbi-
trator is to be invited.

"With sentiments of the highest con-
sideration, I have the honor to be, sir,
Your Excellency's obedient servant,
(Sig.) "HENRY E. COOPER,
"Minister of Foreign Affairs."

The publication of the letters has
caused much comment, and Minister
Cooper comes in for much praise for
his admirable and diplomatic letter.

SHERMAN'S NOTE TO JAPAN.

Minister Hoshi Acknowledges the
Receipt of the Document.
WASHINGTON, August 21.—Secre-
tary Sherman has received prompt ac-
knowledgment from Minister Hoshi of
Japan to the Secretary's letter of last
Saturday, relating to the annexation
of Hawaii to the United States. Mr.
Hoshi's acknowledgment is formal and
does not go into the merits of the sub-
ject, as the answer to Secretary Sher-
man's last note will not be made pub-
lic until word comes from the Japa-
nese Foreign Office.

Previous dispatches contained all of
the features of Secretary Sherman's
note, with one exception, namely:
Japan's prior note referred incidentally
to reports that a majority of the in-
habitants of Hawaii did not favor an-
nexation. Mr. Sherman's answer takes
issue with this statement, and urges
at some length that the preponderance
of influence in Hawaii is favorable to
the annexation of the Islands to the
United States.

Aside from this and the approval ex-
pressed of the plan of arbitration be-
tween Japan and Hawaii on the immi-
gration question, the Sherman note is
an enlarged argument of Mr. Sher-
man's former letter, stating the atti-
tude of the United States as favor-
able to annexation. The report that
Mr. Sherman did not enter into an ar-
gument, as it would be a reopening of
the case with Japan, is not correct; the
Secretary's note is a very full ar-
gument on the entire question involved.

Change in Australian Mail.

WASHINGTON, August 21.—General
Superintendent White of the Railway
Service, has ordered that hereafter all
articles destined for New Zealand and

other Australian Colonies, except West
Australia, will be included in the open
mails forwarded to Vancouver for dis-
patch thence by steamers of the Cana-
dian-Australian Steamship Company.

NO END IN SIGHT. Miners' Strike Still Far From Settlement.

PITTSBURG, Pa., August 23.—Min-
ers to resume work at the 64-cent rate,
pending a decision of a board of arbi-
tration.

Miners to resume work at an inter-
mediate rate between the rate demand-
ed and the one paid before the sus-
pension pending a decision of a board
of arbitration.

These three propositions were sub-
mitted by the special committee of
railroad coal operators of the Pitts-
burg district at a conference held to-
night.

Miners to resume work at the 69-
cent rate pending the decision of a
board of arbitration is the proposition
submitted by the officers of the min-
ers to the special committee. The propo-
sitions were talked over in an inform-
al manner by both sides, when an ad-
journing was taken until 10 o'clock
tomorrow morning.

As near as can be learned, the min-
ers' officials will stand firm on the
proposition they have made. In sup-
port of this claim they say that it is
equally as fair for the miners to re-
sume at the 69-cent rate pending arbi-
tration as it is for them to go to work
at the 54-cent rate under the same
conditions.

After the conference tonight, several
members of the committee of the op-
erators said that a conference of op-
erators of other States had been en-
tirely eliminated from the controversy
and that only the Pittsburgh district
was being considered. National Presi-
dent Hatchford and District President
Dolan stoutly maintained that the
question was still an interstate one,
and the general question is being gen-
erally deliberated upon. From the in-
formation at hand, the contending par-
ties are still far apart. The operators
hope that one of their propositions will
be accepted.

WHO OWNED THE MONEY? Charge of Grand Larceny Against Ex- Pastor Kenneth Duncan Dismissed.

The charge of grand larceny against
Kenneth Duncan, the ex-pastor of
Howard Presbyterian Church, was dis-
missed by Judge Low yesterday morn-
ing, says the San Francisco Call of Au-
gust 24th.

The complaining witness was Mrs.
John Axtell, wife of the keeper of a
restaurant on Sixth street. Duncan
was employed in the restaurant for a
few days and Mrs. Axtell alleged that
he stole \$85. Duncan left the city and
went to San Jose, where he was ar-
rested.

Mrs. Axtell was too ill to appear in
court, but her husband went on the
witness stand and asked, for the sake
of charity, that the case be dismissed.
The money, he said, was his and he
was willing that the ex-pastor should
not be prosecuted, as he believed he
was insane and not responsible for his
actions.

Detective O'Dea informed the Court
that Mrs. Axtell claimed that the money
stolen belonged to her and she wanted
to prosecute the case. She had re-
quested him to ask for a postponement
of the case until she was able to ap-
pear in court.

The Judge expressed the opinion
that, in view of Axtell's statement, he
could do nothing but dismiss the case,
although Mrs. Axtell could secure the
re-arrest of Duncan if she so desired.

Attorney Nagle, who represented
Duncan, asked the Judge to surrender
him to the custody of the police, that
he might be examined as to his sanity,
but the Judge refused and suggested
that a warrant could be obtained from
any of the Superior Court Judges.

SIXTEEN MILLION STUDENTS. Figures Concerning Schools Given by Commissioner Harris.

WASHINGTON, August 17.—The re-
port of the United States Commis-
sioner of Education, Dr. William T.
Harris, for the year ended July 1, 1896,
has just been completed. It shows a
total enrollment in that year in the
schools and colleges, both public and
private, of 15,997,197 pupils. This was
an increase of 308,557. The number in
public institutions was 14,465,371, and
in private institutions 1,535,826. In ad-
dition to all these there were 418,000
pupils in the various special schools
and institutions, including business
colleges, music conservatories, Indian
and reform schools, making the grand
total enrollment for the whole country
16,415,197.

The report says that 178 schools for
the secondary and higher education of
the colored race had slightly over 40,
000 students enrolled, an increase of
over 3,000 for the year.

PROFESSOR ELLIOT AGAIN. Now He Says the Seal Branding Is Not Successful.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, August 23.—
The remark of Dr. Jordan, as contained
in the press dispatches of the 22d, that
the "skins of branded cows returned
this year to the islands show clearly
the permanency of the mark and its
efficiency to render the skin unsaleable
without injury to the animal or to the
herd," was commented on by Profes-
sor Elliot today as follows:

"I yield to no one in my esteem for
Dr. Jordan's ability and integrity, but
in this statement I believe him to be
premature. The seals which were

branded last year, and which Jordan
speaks of as returning this year so
marked, were some 350 female pup-
seals or the young of that season of
1896. They were branded between the
13th and 20th of September, or after
they had shed their natural coat and
put on their sea-going jackets for the
coming year of their lives. Fur seals
renew their hair once every year. Jordan
has not yet had the time to ob-
serve the effects of the branding.

"I was forcibly impressed by the fact
that all scars and wounds in the skins
of fur seals healed without cicatrice
while studying these animals on the
island in 1878-79. It was a very sin-
gular deviation from the law which
governs such healing in the hides of
horses, cattle or dogs and cats. I fol-
lowed it closely in 1873 and again in
1874 and found it to be constant."

SULLIVAN FOR MAYOR. Boston's Ex-Champion Willing to Serve His Townsmen.

BOSTON, August 19.—John L. Sulli-
van will run as an independent candi-
date for Mayor of Boston this fall, with
the avowed intention of defeating May-
or Josiah Quincy, who will be the reg-
ular Democratic candidate for re-elec-
tion. When Mayor Quincy refused to
shake hands with John L. Sullivan at
Oarsman Ten Eyck's reception in Fan-
euil Hall, he committed what may
prove to be a fatal political mistake.
Sullivan was dumfounded.

According to one of the Mayor's of-
ficial organs the big fighter was easily
the idol of the occasion. The crowd
chased and cheered him. Ten Eyck was
almost ignored at times. Sullivan's
amazement at the slight gradually
changed to anger, and his anger has
become vindictiveness. At first, after
thinking the matter over, he was in-
clined to content himself with support-
ing another candidate, like Mr. Ward-
ner or Judge Slanker.

Now he has crossed the Rubicon and
put his foot through the bridge timbers.
John L. Sullivan will ask the support
of his fellow citizens at the polls. At
one time he could have gone to Con-
gress, but he declined. Then his pro-
fessional duties were in the way. Now
he feels that he can spare the time to
serve his townsmen.

REPUBLIC COLAPSING. Central American Government Un- stable.

WASHINGTON, August 19.—Private
advices from Nicaragua are that Costa
Rica and Guatemala will in all proba-
bility refuse to proceed further with
the scheme for the consolidation of the
five Republics of Central America into
one nation, and that the present Great-
er Republic, comprising Salvador, Hon-
duras and Nicaragua, will disintegrate
at an early date.

The intense jealousy existing be-
tween Costa Rica and the States com-
posing the present Greater Republic of
Central America, in which Guatemala
participates to a lesser degree, is given
as the reason for the possible failure to
carry out the agreement. Upon the
formal announcement of the refusal of
Costa Rica and Guatemala to enter the
union the present combination of Hon-
duras, Salvador and Nicaragua is ex-
pected to collapse and the result, it is
feared, will be a state of war that will
extend to all the countries of Central
America.

NOT ALL CAKES AND ALE. Returned Miner Says Getting to Klondyke Is Serious Business.

SEATTLE, WASH., August 23.—
George Stewart, one of the party who
came out overland from Dawson with
Ed Thorp, arrived here today from his
home in Stuck Valley, and at once be-
gan preparations for the return trip.
He adds his voice to the warning
sounded since the rush began.

"There are mistakes being made by
the people who are rushing to the Yukon,"
he said, "and I have warned my
friends. Let no man go into the in-
terior of the Yukon country without
plenty of food, for if he runs out he will
starve to death. I also want to say
that unless more strikes are made this
fall, the country is going to be over-
crowded. Going into the Yukon is real
serious business, and it is no place for
an inexperienced man to be caught
straying around."

MILD IN TONE. Correspondence From Madrid to United States.

MADRID, August 23.—The Duke of
Tetuan, Minister of Foreign Affairs,
declares that the only claim presented
by the United States in connection
with Cuba is a demand for the payment
of an indemnity to the family of Dr.
Ricardo Ruiz, the American citizen,
who met his death in the jail of Guana-
bacoa under suspicious circumstances
and is couched in pacific language.

Captain-General Weyler, it is further
announced, has not resigned, but the
Government will shortly consider the
results obtained by the campaign in
Cuba.

HAVANA, August 23.—A special dis-
patch from Madrid says there is no
doubt the Spanish Government will be
willing to extend the commercial treaty
with the United States.

WAS HE RESPONSIBLE? A Promoter of Paris Bazaar Being Tried for Homicide.

PARIS, August 19.—Baron Mackau,
one of the promoters of the Charity
Bazaar of the Rue Jean Goussier, which
was destroyed by fire on May 10th last
with a loss of over 100 lives, and Raiffe
and Bagshaw, two employees of the
line-matograph establishment in the
bazaar, the section where the fire broke
out, were placed on trial here today,

charged with homicide through their
imprudence upon that occasion.

The Baron was not the only one of
the chief promoters of the fair, but he
presented the inflammable properties
representing Old Paris for the use of
the fair and also gave the use of the
ground upon which it was erected. The
Baroness Mackau was a victim of the
conflagration.

The Judge who examined Baron
Mackau today praised his honorable
character, but reproached him for lack
of precaution. The trial will last three
days. There are 33 witnesses to be ex-
amined.

THREATEN THE TURKS. Will Not Cease to Act Until De- mands are Satisfied.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 23.—
The confessions of two Armenians ar-
rested on Saturday, at whose residence
two bombs were found by the police,
are said to have been prompted by the
Turkish authorities. The prisoners are
alleged to have confessed they intend-
ed to use the bombs at the Russian and
German Embassies.

The circular letter received by the
Embassadors of the powers from the
Armenian committee is almost identi-
cal with the one sent to the Embassa-
dors in 1896. It declares that the Ar-
menians are tired of waiting and are
resolved to take action for the redress
of their grievances, also appeals to the
nations of Europe not to allow the Ar-
menian nation to be annihilated; as-
serts that the Turkish promises of re-
form are a dead letter and that in this
extremity the Armenians are resolved
to carry out what was foreshadowed
by the occurrences of August 26, 1896.
These steps, they further state, are the
preliminaries of April 1st, the very
idea of which fills them with terror.
They declare that they will not cease to
act until their demands, "sanctified by
the blood of martyrs," are satisfied.

WOULD GRANT REFORMS. The Liberal Leader Says That He Is Ready to Accept Office.

MADRID, August 19.—Senor Sagasta,
the Liberal leader, is quoted as saying
in an interview: "Even during Can-
ovas' time discussions existed in the
Cabinet, and if they are continued Gen-
eral Azcarra will be obliged to de-
cline to hold office. In any case his
Cabinet is certain to be only a tempo-
rary one. I am ready to accept office,
and should I do so I would apply re-
forms to Cuba in the widest sense."

Hackmen in Trouble.

There was trouble in hack circles
yesterday morning, and Sam Macy
was kept busy looking up witnesses in
the cases.

At about 9 a. m. a Chinese hackman
called in at the Police Station with
blood streaming from a wound under
his left eye. He explained that Naka-
ena, a native driving hack No. 47, had
struck him. It seems that the China-
man and native belong to the same
stand, outside of Emma Hall on Bere-
tania street. Nakaena had been aggra-
vating the Chinaman all morning, and
finished by backing his hack into that
of the Chinaman's, causing the break-
ing of various parts of the latter's ve-
hicle. He objected, and the native,
jumping into the Chinaman's hack,
bruised his face and produced the
wound. A warrant was sworn out and
the native arrested shortly afterwards.

The second was the case of Manuel
Perry of the I X L stand. A Portuguese
named de Pinto swore out a warrant
for the arrest of Perry on the charge
of being "at night on the premises of
another without lawful excuse." It
seems that Perry went up to the old
man's place at the head of Emma
street, Wednesday night, and kicked up
a great fuss, cursing and using all man-
ner of vile language. He was told to
get out of the place, but remained and
kept up his abuse.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

Just now Secretary Coleman is pre-
paring a prospectus of the year's work
in the Y. M. C. A., which will begin in
September. This will contain full and
complete information regarding all de-
partments of the institution, and will
include a number of fine cuts of the
various rooms of the hall, recently
made in Chicago.

The committee appointed to look into
the matter of employing an assistant to
Secretary Coleman, met yesterday and
decided to write to Mr. C. B. Ripley,
now in the States, authorizing him to
employ as assistant, Alfred T. Brock of
Oakland, Cal., who has, for the past
three years, been in Y. M. C. A. work
in that place, and who has for the past
two years been at the head of the phys-
ical work in the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium
of Oakland. Mr. Brock is expected
down on the Mariposa.

The first term in the Y. M. C. A. edu-
cational work begins September 20th
and the second January 10th. Each
will last 13 weeks.

A class in "first aid to the injured"
may be instituted in the Y. M. C. A.

IT SAVES THE CROUPY CHILDREN.

SEAVIEW, Va.—We have a splen-
did sale on Chamberlain's Cough Rem-
edy, and our customers coming from
far and near, speak of it in the highest
terms. Many have said that their chil-
dren would have died of croup if
Chamberlain's Cough Remedy had not
been given.—KELIAM & O'BRIEN,
For sale by all druggists and dealers,
Boston, South & Co., Agents for Hawa-
ian Islands.

Decorative men from the U. S. S.
Dennington left for Pearl Harbor yester-
day to carry on the work of surveying.
They will be relieved by a party
of 20 more in a fortnight.

TO REFINER SUGAR

Star Mill to Commence Operations
January First.

LOOKING FOR ISLAND PRODUCT

Kaialani to Return to the
Islands.

Said to be Hoping to be Restored
to Power Through
Compromise.

The Chronicle of August 24 says that beet sugar will not be the only product of the Star mill at Crockett when it starts up about January 1st next. That will be its special province, as stated in the dispatches, but the machinery will permit of the refining of cane sugar as well, and the prospects are that it will take considerable of the Hawaiian crop not controlled by Claus Spreckels. This year's crop is estimated at about 200,000 tons, and while much of it may be shipped directly East, if prices warrant—and the calculation is that they will—a large amount will find its way to the new factory on Carqueinez straits. Under the arrangements made some years ago the Hawaiian planters are required to send their sugar to the Western Refinery Company to be clarified and made merchantable, but this contract will expire in December, and soon thereafter the California Beet Sugar and Refinery Company, as the new enterprise is named, will be in position to take as much of the islands crop as is not in control of the Sugar Trust, as may be shipped to this Coast.

This season Claus Spreckels, in addition to the cane grown on his own property, has secured that of the Davies plantation, but altogether it is estimated that it will not exceed 50,000 or 60,000 tons of the 200,000 tons produced. Thus, even with the amount that may be sent East for refining, there will be considerable to be worked at the new California factory. The Crockett refinery is to be outside of the trust and will naturally come into competition, if not in opposition, to that great aggregation of capital. Those interested in the project are extremely reticent regarding it, as they say the details have yet to be worked out, but there is reason to believe that the principal cause for silence is just this intention to take hold of the Hawaiian sugar crop not controlled by the trust. The capital behind it is large, and in addition to such local moneyed men as George W. McNear, several houses interested in the Sandwich Island trade, among others Welch & Co., are actively pushing the scheme in a manner that is to say the least significant. They admit even that the factory will be equipped to refine cane sugars, and that they expect to handle a portion of the Hawaiian output.

They are more particularly non-committal as to the quantity, evidently being undesirous to attract too much attention from their competitors in business. They say that Mr. Huntington, the president of the company, is busy making contracts for beets, and that the manufacture of that class of sugar will be the principal object in view, but no doubt is felt that when the refining of island sugars on this Coast is once begun outside of the trust, a conflict will be inaugurated, and that in the future that will be a great branch of the work of the refinery at Crockett.

COMING TO HAWAII.

Kaialani said to be Looking for a Throne.

Princess Kaialani, who has just attained her majority, will return to Hawaii in October, after an absence of 10 years, spent in England and on the Continent, says the San Francisco Call.

She has hopes of being made Queen of the present Island Republic if annexation fails. The Republic, she thinks, cannot be long maintained by itself without the willing support and approval of the majority of the people.

She is watching for a change. When it comes she looks for a compromise between the Republicans and the Royalists in favor of herself, for the chances of her aunt, ex-Queen Liliuokalani, being restored to power are generally conceded to be very slim in any event.

Kaialani is now a beautiful young woman, accomplished and carefully educated.

It is believed that her advent in Hawaii will excite much enthusiasm, not only among her own people, but among foreign residents as well, for she is said to be brilliant and intellectual and possessed of a magnetic personality and graceful figure.

When she left Hawaii she was only a child and the people of the Islands have not seen her since her departure, 10 years ago. It is largely due to the repeatedly expressed wishes of the natives that she has decided to visit at this time the land of her birth.

During her absence she has been with her guardian and her governess principally in England but often on the Continent. Her studies have been pursued with a view to fitting herself some day to rule Hawaii. Recently she has been carefully watching the

annexation question and the possibilities of the Islands.

The Princess will arrive in New York about September 25th from England. She will probably stay for a short time in this city, visiting with ex-Queen Liliuokalani, who will then be residing here temporarily, while Congress is not in session.

Kaialani's father will accompany her. Though she has just come of legal age, the Princess is possessed of very little property in her own right.

CRISIS AT HAND.

England May Make Strong Move in Cretan Question.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 22.—The meeting of the Peace Conference tomorrow is expected to develop a crisis. Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador to Turkey, has received fresh instructions of a serious nature. The details of the so-called ratification of the Thessalian frontier have been made public, and they show that Greece will be placed entirely at the mercy of the Turk. The former frontier, which ran along the waterparting of the mountain range forming the boundary of the Thessalian plain, has been superseded by a line following the southern base of the mountains and transfers to Turkey Milouna and all other important passes. Thus any future aggressive action on the part of Greece will be rendered impossible, while Turkey will be in a position to invade Thessaly without encountering serious opposition.

The principle of following the base of the mountain chain was deviated from in one important particular. A little west of Larissa the new frontier leaves the mountain, crosses the Salamvria River, losing a considerable tract of plain to Greece and placing Turkey in possession of both banks of the river.

Revolutionary threats of the Armenians are causing anxiety. The Armenian quarters of the city are specially patrolled and other precautions taken. The Armenian patriarch has disavowed the action of the agitators, apologized profusely and humbly to the Sultan and prepared an encyclical denouncing the bomb-throwers, which was read in all the Armenian churches today. It is generally considered that the bomb outrages will prove a peg upon which to hang another Armenian massacre. The Turkish authorities, however, are thoroughly controlling the mob and preventing assemblages of vagabond Moslems. Numerous arrests have been made of both Turks and Armenians.

WILL AID AMERICAN GROWERS.

Prospect That Russia Will Prohibit Wheat Exports.

PHILADELPHIA, August 22.—The Press will say tomorrow: Word has been received at this port that the Russian Government is meditating the promulgation of a decree prohibiting the exportation of wheat, owing to the small crops in Southern Russia, and this report is causing some uneasiness to those interested.

The effect of this contemplated action will be to create a strong demand for tonnage in the Black Sea, so that as much grain as is possible may be shipped before the prohibition takes effect. This in itself would be calculated to force up freights on vessels loading here.

A well-known shipping man in this city said that this contemplated action of the Russian Government makes it almost a settled fact that Europe must look to the United States to fill her orders for cereals. Just what increase of business this means for Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore alone is incalculable. The exports of grain from Philadelphia, which already are the largest on record, will reach figures in excess of what has been the most sanguine expectation of shippers. Within the next few weeks cargoes of grain will be shipped from here to ports in the Adriatic Sea, to St. Louis du Rhone, Marseilles and Alexandria, Egypt.

This in itself serves to confirm the rumored prohibitory export law of the Russian Government, for unless something of the kind is contemplated it would be an unusual action to make such imports from ports at such a distance.

NO ONE TO TAKE HIS PLACE.

Premier Canovas' Place is Hard to Fill.

PARIS, August 22.—Gen. Lopez Dominguez, who was Spanish Minister of war in the last Cabinet of Senor Sagasta, is now in Paris.

In the course of an interview he deeply deplored the death of Senor Canovas del Castillo. He regards General De Azarraga, the new Premier, as a clever and adroit man, but does not believe that he will be able to replace Senor Canovas, as the dual task of being the head of the Government and also the head of the Conservative party is a heavy one.

"I do not believe that either Europe or the United States," he said, "will interfere in the Cuban difficulty. Spain has incalculable resources at her command, and the only thing to be feared is that political disputes may prevent the suppression of a rebellion which has now arrived at the limit of exhaustion."

Volcano in Georgia.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., August 23.—People residing in this city and the surrounding country are greatly excited over what appears to be a volcano on a plantation near here. The crater is about 25 feet square. Several streams of blue smoke issue from it. The ground in the immediate locality of the crater has sunk two feet.

Excavations made show that the smoke proceeds from an extensive bed of ashes. Originally the source of disturbance was situated beneath the residence of a farmer, but the volume of smoke and intense heat compelled the destruction of the house. It is impossible that the smoke should proceed from burning mines, as there are no mineral deposits in this locality. Frequent rains have failed to quench the subterranean fires.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the General Postoffice
Up to August 31, 1897.

GENTLEMEN.

American Livery and Sale Stable	Allmond, M L
Beattie, F P (2)	Brobant, Mr
Boister, H	Bush, W M
Brown, J F	Bently, Mr
Bower, B	Boyd, W N
Besser P	Brand, G
Borgd, J	Blanchard, H
Brannschweiler & Co.	Bises, G B
	Bennett, N M
Crockett, A W (2)	Campbell, H A (4)
Campbell, J	Calsler, C
Crowning, Jr	Cook, T
Crowell, O (2)	Clarke, C H
Connelly, C	Campbell W R (2)
Crowningberg, D	Cowan, J
Cluney, Capt J C	Cahill, A
Crowning, Sr	Cartwright, J
Cran, J C	Cox, A P
Davis, R W	Dieterich, W
Dunn, F	Drew, J
Donnelly, Mr	Denyer, R W (2)
Davis, C S	Dyar, L S
Ellis, J S	Ernestberg, Mr
Edwards, G L (3)	Emerson, Mr. and
Edwards, J	Mrs C P (2)
Ellissen, O	Eriksen, A
Freiberg, J C	Florentine, J
Fagerstrom, J (2)	Fuller, A
Fehilber, Capt E	Fisher, C B
Frank, C	Foret, M
Grane, F	Green, A M
Green, H	
Houghtaling, G (3)	Halsey, W B
Horner, J L	Horner, A J
Hargran, J	Hallinan, —
Houser, J S	Hall, C A
Huston, C	Hughes, J
Irving, J B	
Johnson, F	Johnson, A
Johnson, W	Johnson, W C
Johnson, C	Jerome, F
Jackson, W	
Komoco & Co, O	Kinney, C
Koch, Mr	
Lomer, A	Larsson, C
Lucas, M F	Lubeck, Mr
Luper, M	Lewis, R B
Leonard, H	Livingston, F
Le Blond, F C	Lee, R
Maryanski, M	Mathews, C H
Mery, G	Martin, J
Mayward, L B	Mosaman, D
Muloch, G	McCaw, W J M
McL. Hilde, J	McDowall, A
MacKewin, H (2)	Maclean, A W
McLoughlin, J C	McKeague, J K
McGuire, W	McMillan, H
McNally, C	
Nicholas, A G	Nelson, H
Nelson, N S	
Osbon, A	
Pellyers, Dr R	Peermahome, J
Peterson, O	Parker, J
Peters, J	Pierce, E P
Peterson, A L	Paffrath, Mr
Peters, H	Pickard, Mr
Pinkham, G	Pickard, J W
Robinson, W	Richards, A
Richard, J	Rewcastle, —
Shuttie, J	Swinton, H S
Smith, H F	Slim, E
Sharratt, W F (2)	Studd, A H
Shaw, O J	Simerson, W K
Steven, A E	Stark, F F
Schwartz, F	Swift, H A
Spring, T B	Stone, C E
Sanford, D T	Smith, G
Smyth, C	Steinkuhler, H
Scott, W B (2)	
Taylor, H S (2)	Thomsen, H
Vahal, T	
Willhelm, E	White, W
Williams, C (3)	Wright, A
Waters, —	Weslo, H
Woods, G	Witt, H R de
Wood, S	Wilbertson, F
Webb, S H	Wagner, H E
Winchester, W D	Walters, J
Wright, J	
Yaeger, J J	Young, T

REGISTRY BUSINESS.

PARCELS POST.

Johnson, C F

LADIES.

Aguire, E, Mrs	Auld, J, Mrs
Brown, E E, Mrs	Briwer, Mrs
Beerman, S, Miss	Brickwood, L C, M
Bryant, I F, Mrs	Brown, F M, Mrs
Caroline, Mrs	Christian, Miss
Cluney, C, Mrs	Cowles, L F, Miss
Emma, L, Miss	Erickson, Miss
Freed, M, Miss	Fisher, J, Mrs
Hillborn, L, Miss	Hickey, Mrs
Hill, A, Miss	Harbottle, S H,
Holt, L, Miss	Miss
Hugo, Mrs	Holt, H, Mrs
Ingham, Mrs	
Johnson, G, Mrs	Johnson, L, Mrs
Johnson, A H,	Johnson, Rebeka
Miss (3)	Joseph, Mrs
Losing, H, Mrs	Lyons, N, Miss (2)
Long, J, Mrs	Love, J, Mrs
Lewis, N K, Mrs	
Massey, W H, Mrs	Martin, E, Mrs
Moore, E, Miss	Martin, M, Mrs
McKeague, Lizzie	(Moorehead, M,
Montague, E B,	Mrs
Miss	
Otoo, Merry	
Petersen, E, Mrs	Paul, D, Miss
Petersen, A, Mrs	
Rose, G W, Mrs	Reas, J L, Mrs
Richardson, R,	Richards, J R, Mr
Mrs	Rede, J, Miss
Stone, E, Miss	Stevens, M, Miss
Sherman, Sarah	Sampama, Mrs
Tibbett, Mrs	
Wellman, A K,	Wezt, L G, Mrs
Miss (6)	White, H, Mrs
Weich, Miss (2)	Williams, L, Miss
Wiggins, A, Mrs	

Parties inquiring for letters in the above list will please ask for "Advertised Letters."

JOSEPH M. OAT,

Postmaster General.

General Post Office, Honolulu, August 31, 1897

Liliuokalani, the dethroned Queen of Hawaii, intends living in Austria, it is reported, and has bought some ground not far from Vienna. A palace is to be built on this ground, where Her Majesty will live in regal state.—Washington Post.

Your Stock

Will do better on
FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the
VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Musum and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 121.

WICKER CHAIRS and COUCHES

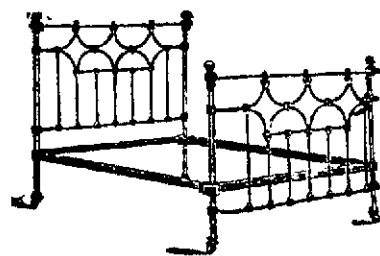
WE have just received a large and varied assortment of new style wicker furniture suitable for rooms or verandas.

We are Selling

them at very low prices.

These may be stained any color required to match other furniture in the house. Plush cushions made to order to fit any furniture desired.

PRICES are LOW!



We have also in stock a large number of those handsome white enamelled bedsteads—single or double. These are very cheap and servicable. The price will astonish you.

J. HOPP & CO.

Furniture Dealers.

KING AND BETHEL STREETS.

Metropolitan Meat Company

No. 507 KING ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

Write for Samples

And Compare Prices!

We have a country order department that will attend to your wants and save you anywhere from 25 to 50 cents on every dollar.

NEW GOODS

Are coming forward by every steamer and are being "Distributed all over the Islands."

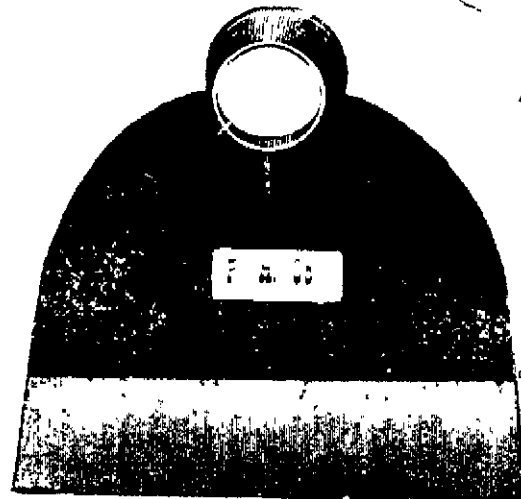
A single yard or article at wholesale prices.

Queen Street,
Honolulu.

L. B. KERR

THE NEW IMPROVED

Planters' Hoe



SOLID CAST STEEL, EYE AND BLADE FORGED ENTIRE—OIL TEMPERED.

This Hoe is made specially for the PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., and is pronounced the best Planters' Hoe that has ever been used in the country.

A large assortment of new goods just received by the

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

HOLLISTER & CO.

Tobacconists,

Cor. Fort & Merchant Sts.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

Havana Cigars

FROM THE FACTORIES OF

La Intimidad,

La Espanola,

La Africana,

Henry Clay & Bock & Co.

California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

.....DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, & FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.,

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

ELECTRIC LIGHT

Superintendent Cassidy Meets Health Board.

THOUGHT COSTLIER PLANT BEST

Now 125 Lights at the Quarantine Station.

Health Agent Reynolds Talks on Leper Settlement—All But Poodle Dogs Must be Anihilated.

At the regular weekly session of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon there were present the following: President Smith, Drs. Day, Emerson and Monsarrat; Messrs. Reynolds, Lansing and Kellipio. Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

President Smith announced that Mr. Cassidy was present and that the first business would be the cost of the electric light plant at the Quarantine Station; further, that in February of this year the matter of wiring the Quarantine Station and of procuring the dynamo for producing the lights was brought up for the first time. An estimate was sent in by the Hawaiian Electric Light Company. Certain specifications were given. Another estimate was received from Mr. Cassidy also. Mr. Lansing moved that the matter be left with Mr. Cassidy, it being understood that the estimate was \$809.60. The difficulty resulted in the fact that a plant costing \$1,477 had been obtained.

Mr. Cassidy explained that the matter had been placed in his hands. At the time it was thought by the Board that 100 lights would be enough. He went over to the Quarantine Station and found that more lights would be required. The corals were full of people. With this in mind he wrote to the Westinghouse Company for a plant that would support 250 lights. It is the latest improved, is minus a belt, by the way, a great nuisance; has attachments for arc and search lights, and fills the bill. There are three things to be considered in purchasing an electric plant, namely: Efficiency, maintenance and attendants. It is built for the roughest usage and can be very easily kept up. There are 125 lights attached at the present time, these being in the three corals—European passenger house, the two hospitals, guards' quarters and cook houses. Mr. Reynolds said he supposed he should have referred the matter back to the Board of Health when he found the cost would be more, but the great need was to get the plant here as soon as possible. He felt that he could come before the Board and make a satisfactory explanation, not supposing at the time that the appropriation was short. Mr. Cassidy wished it to be understood that there were no commissions in the purchase of the plant.

President Smith said that he was sure that the plant at the station was needed, and that his judgment in purchasing the same had been good. Certainly it would be economy in the end. The only trouble was the insufficiency of funds to pay for it.

It was finally decided that the Westinghouse Company be paid \$800, and that they be given an explanation as to the reason why the remainder cannot be paid until an appropriation is made. Mr. Cassidy expressed the wish that the members of the Board visit the Quarantine Station when the next batch of Asiatics arrive, for the purpose of making a thorough inspection of the electric plant. The Board so agreed.

Fish Inspector Kellipio's report showed 47,191 fish received at the market during the week ending August 29th.

Another protest was received from the Woodlawn Dairy, this time against the killing of 13 cows, alleged to have been affected with tuberculosis. Placed on file.

The Examining Board reported that Dr. Thomas McMillan had presented satisfactory credentials and had passed satisfactory examinations. The Board voted that a license be recommended.

In the matter of examination of cows for tuberculosis, Dr. Monsarrat reported that 400 cows had finished, and that about 500 remained to be examined.

The matter of placing either a wire fence or a stone wall at Waiakua was left with Mr. Reynolds.

In the matter of placing another coffee shop at Kalaupapa, Mr. Reynolds said that there were two at the place now, and that he could not see the need of another. Taro planting was progressing nicely, and 60 acres had already been taken up. There was room for three times as much.

In reply to a question asked by President Smith, Mr. Reynolds answered that while any officer was at the settlement and, swipes or effects of the same were anywhere to be seen. However, as soon as such an officer left he understood that celebrations were frequent.

Mr. Reynolds then brought up the matter of dogs at the Leper Settlement on Molokai. Meetings had been held while he and Mr. Wilcox were there. Two propositions were made, namely: (a) That all dogs be destroyed, (b) that all but poodles be destroyed. The first was not received very kindly, but to the latter there seemed to be but little opposition. Asked as to what he meant by

"poodle," Mr. Reynolds answered that there was a certain breed of small, curly dogs very plentiful at the island. Asked as to the translation of "poodle" into Hawaiian, Secretary Wilcox answered, "Ilo kiko" (Monkey dog).

The Board decided to send notice to the Superintendent, through the Secretary, that all dogs other than poodles be destroyed, this with the understanding that, in case the regulation be found violated upon the next visit of the Board to the Settlement, a more stringent regulation shall be made.

President Smith read an arrangement made by Secretary Wilcox, setting forth requirements necessary in cattle for the Leper Settlement, these to be kept in mind by people sending in tenders for the supply of meat.

An application was received from Dr. Armitage for the position of physician at Malulani Hospital, Wailuku, Maui. Placed on file.

In the matter of opium pills, President Smith said that he had seen the Customs authorities and had explained to them that it was the province of the Custom House to ascertain whether there was under or over 1½ per cent of opium in the pills. If the percentage was under, then the pills were not considered as opium or a preparation thereof. If over, a special permit would have to be issued. The analysis seemed to be a matter of compensation. Dr. Lyons was the one who used to attend to such work. The Board then talked over a proper person to do such analyzing.

Dr. Alvarez presented a report on the progress of the Kusatsu baths at the Kalihl Receiving Station.

The Board granted Dr. Hubert Wood a permit to visit the Leper Settlement for the purpose of studying leprosy.

MORTUARY REPORT.

The total number of deaths reported for the month of August, 1897, was 51, distributed as follows:

Under 1 year.....10	From 30 to 40.....5
From 1 to 5.....4	From 40 to 50.....8
From 5 to 10.....1	From 50 to 60.....3
From 10 to 20.....3	From 60 to 70.....3
From 20 to 30.....12	Over 70.....2

Males.....30	Females.....21
Hawaiians.....26	Great Britain.....1
Chinese.....13	United States.....1
Portuguese.....6	Other nationalities.....0
Japanese.....4	

Total.....51
Unattended.....18
Non-Residents.....2

Aug. 1893.....46	Aug. 1896.....33
Aug. 1894.....57	Aug. 1897.....51
Aug. 1895.....61	

CAUSE OF DEATH.

Abscess.....1	Inanition.....3
Alcoholism.....1	Isapity.....1
Bronchitis.....1	Inflammation.....1
Burns.....1	Lung Trouble.....1
Cancer.....2	Nephritis.....1
Cholera Infantum.....8	Old age.....1
Consumption.....4	Paralysis.....8
Convulsions.....1	Peritonitis.....1
Drowned.....1	Pleurisy.....1
Diarrhoea.....1	Pneumonia.....3
Dysentery.....1	Rheumatism.....1
Erysipelas.....1	Rupture.....1
Exhaustion.....1	Shock.....1
Fever.....1	Snicide.....1
Fracture of Skull.....1	Tetanus.....1
Gangrene.....1	Peyer, Typhoid.....1
Heart Disease.....2	Unknown.....2
Hemorrhage.....2	Whooping Cough.....1

Deaths by wards.	Out side.
Wards.....1 2 3 4 5	Deaths.....8 8 15 4 16 1

Annual death rate per 1000 for month	20.40
Hawaiians.....	27.13
Asiatics.....	20.40
All other nationalities.....	11.29

C. B. REYNOLDS,
Agent Board of Health

NATURE SLOWLY MAKES READY.

You have probably never seen a volcano in eruption. It is a magnificent spectacle. Where do all those torrents of red-hot lava come from? Nobody can tell, except that they come from somewhere down deep in the earth. But one thing we know, namely, that eruptions of any one volcano are far apart. Between whiles Nature is getting ready for them; she is preparing for the tremendous demonstration.

Just so it is with all her processes. In the cold of winter she is arranging the forces which are to make the heat and the harvests of the following summer, and so on.

From May, 1890, to February, 1892, is a period of 21 months. The two dates will long remain clear in the mind of Mrs. Martha Bowles, of 182 Langfletch Road, Morriston, near Swansea. For the first was the beginning and the second the ending of an experience which was bad enough in itself, yet only the introduction to something vastly worse. It was like the time of getting ready for a great trouble to come.

Her first sense of this was indefinite and vague, like the low muttering of thunder below the horizon, while the skies are yet clear. She expresses it thus, in the very words most of us use on similar occasions: "I felt that something was wrong with me—something hanging over me."

Ah, dear me. How often we think such feelings are a warning sent to the spirit, when in fact they are caused entirely by the condition of our bodies. She felt heavy, languid and tired, and mentally depressed. This was not only melancholy to her but new, as she had always been strong and healthy. Then came the discomforts which there could be no mistake about. They are common enough, to be sure. Oh, yes. But isn't that all the more a reason why we should understand what they mean? "Certainly," you will say.

Well, then, there was that bad, offensive taste in the mouth, that so many of us have had; the failure of the appetite, and the pain in the chest and sides after eating. The worst pain was in the right side, where it was very heavy. That pointed to the liver, which is located on that side; and when anything ails the liver it is through the big water-wheel of a mill had got fixed so as not to turn round. For the liver does half a dozen kinds of work, and when it strikes work the rest of the organs take a sort of rainy holiday.

Presently her skin and the white of her eyes turned yellow as autumn leaves. That meant bile in the blood; the liver was off its duty; that is a

sure sign. The kidney secretion was the color of the blood, instead of a clear amber, which meant that the trouble had already reached those important organs. Then the stomach was upset and refused to take kindly to food—as though the miller sent your grain back, declining to grind it. She vomited a sour, bitter fluid, which was acid bile, away out of its proper track. On and on along this line, constantly getting further and further from the happy land of health; this was the history of those 21 months—all bad enough, yet all preparatory for worse ones.

"One day in February, 1892," she says in her letter of August 18th, 1893, "I began to have dreadful pain and cramp. It began in the right side, and extended across the stomach. For hours together I was in the greatest agony. What I suffered is past description. When the pain eased a little I was cold as death and shivered until the bed shook under me. I had hot iron plates applied to my feet, and held hot irons in my hands, but nothing gave me much relief. My stomach was so irritable that I could keep no food on it. I was now confined to my bed, and the doctor attending me said I was passing gall stones. He wanted me to go to Swansea Hospital and be operated upon, but I was afraid I might not live through it.

"I had two other doctors at Morriston, and also three from Swansea, who all gave me medicines, and said nothing more could be done for me. For six months I lay in bed undergoing the greatest agony; never free from pain more than two or three hours at a time. During the whole of this time I was fed on nothing but milk and water. I had scarcely any life or strength left in me. All who saw me said I never could by any chance get better in this world.

"I lingered on like this until August, 1892, when my daughter brought me a book telling of Mother Selgel's Curative Syrup. In this book she read of a case like mine having been cured by this medicine. My husband got a bottle from Mr. Bevan, the chemist, and after taking a few doses I felt a little relief. I kept on with it and soon the pains left me, my appetite returned, and my food agreed with me. After taking the Syrup for three months I was a new creature and strong as ever. I can now eat anything, and nothing disagrees with me. After I was well our minister one day said: 'Mrs. Bowles, I never thought to see you alive.' I said: 'Mother Selgel's Syrup saved my life.' You may publish my case, and I will gladly answer inquiries. (Signed) MARTHA BOWLES."

This case—one of acute indigestion and dyspepsia, with liver and kidney complaints—is well known in the district. The lady's husband is a gardener, well known and respected.

Do we need to point out the moral of this wonderful cure? No. You can see it for yourself.

We also have PUMPS of all sizes; from the small Lifting Pump to a large Wind Mill Pump; also Ship and Deck Force Pumps.

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Water Tanks;

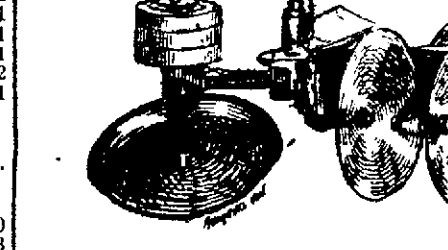
—The kind that do not shrink. We have them in all sizes; from 500 to 5,000 gallons, and larger ones we can get on short notice. Do not place an order for a tank without getting our prices: It will pay you to do so. Ask for a circular showing cut of Tank and giving prices and full information as to size and weight of each tank.

If you wish a WINDMILL to fill a tank with, we can furnish you the well known PERKINS in any size. Ask Mr. W. W. Dimond what he thinks of the "Perkins" Mill he has on his ranch at Niu.

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The Spalding-Robbins 4-Disc Plow.



"Hilo Sugar Company.
"Wainaku, Hilo, Hawaii, July 3, 1897.

"T. J. King, Agent, Spalding-Robbins Disc Plow, Honolulu:
"Dear Sir:—I have used your Four-Disc Plow in plowing long ratoon land, and it did its work very effectively, breaking up the land much more than our ordinary plows, and leaving it in better condition.

JOHN A. SCOTT,
Manager.

HENRY WATERHOUSE. ARTHUR B. WOOD. HENRY WATERHOUSE, JR.

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NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

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—The kind that do not shrink. We have them in all sizes; from 500 to 5,000 gallons, and larger ones we can get on short notice. Do not place an order for a tank without getting our prices: It will pay you to do so. Ask for a circular showing cut of Tank and giving prices and full information as to size and weight of each tank.

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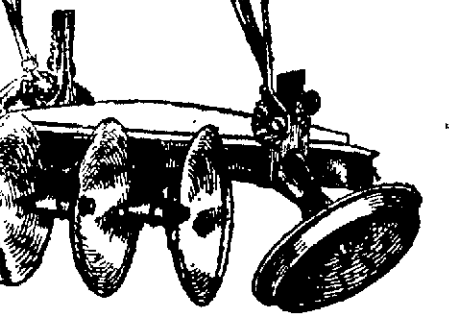
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It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores Legs, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scoury Sores, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, Promotes whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1897

THE JAPANESE CORRESPONDENCE.

The text of Count Okuma's letter is now published. It is rather a singular document. Its striking feature is its extreme indefiniteness. An impartial diplomat would certainly infer, on reading it carefully, that Count Okuma had not clearly made up his mind as to the precise issues to be arbitrated. Otherwise he would have stated them more definitely.

His refusal to permit the arbitration of two points, without giving any reason for it is also singular. Possibly he may have good reasons. But in narrowing the issues, he was bound to make his position good. Minister Cooper has fairly and diplomatically made the only reply that could be made, and has placed the Government in an attitude that the scholars in diplomacy will heartily approve.

THE JUBILEE MISSION.

It is rather singular that our friends, the jingoes, did not bitterly oppose the mission of Mr. Damon to the Queen's Jubilee. Why should the Republic tender to this estimable Sovereign good wishes, if it is true that for half a century she, as the supreme head of "perfidious Albion," has been wickedly trying to steal these Islands; to put them into her pocket when no one was looking on; always patiently holding a scowp net ready to feloniously land the little Hawaiian mullet; and, besides, giving no end of trouble to Uncle Sam, who has been compelled to keep his eye, day and night, over this royal kleptomaniac, as the jingoes believe, of Islands and territory?

After over half a century of grossly improper conduct towards us, as the jingoes claim, did the comity of nations require us to send her greetings with hypocritical good will? To profess the profoundest respect for a royal Sovereign who has been engaged in the nefarious business of robbing us of our birthrights?

No novelist, even, would permit his hero to enter the precincts of one who had tried to rob him of his watch, and generously wish him long life, health and prosperity.

It is possible that Mr. Damon's mission is the result of a humorous freak on the part of the jingoes. When Hawaii finds herself nearly safe in the stalwart arms of Brother Jonathan, after a long and dangerous chase by the said perfidious Person, she may gracefully turn to her pursuer, and with curtsy and irony kiss her fingers and sweetly say: "Better luck to you next time." Our jingoes are humorous, if not serious. Mr. Damon has done his part well.

SUGAR BEETS AGAIN.

The American Agriculturist says: "But for the Hawaiian uncertainty, the new sugar tariff would be fairly encouraging to farmers and capitalists wishing to engage in the domestic industry. The new law provides no bounty for the domestic producer, but by allowing the free admission of sugar from the Islands gives the Hawaiian monopolists a bounty of more than 1 1-2c per pound. This and the danger that the Islands will be annexed by action of Congress next December are the influences that retard the rapid development of our sugar beet industry."

The Agriculturist is probably in error. Hawaiian sugar is not a factor in the sugar industry of the States. It may be so in the future, but it is not at present. The

failure of a large sugar beet factory in Wisconsin indicates that there is no royal road for the sugar beet men in America. Before them is a great and general success in the business, only thorough knowledge and experience must be had. Getting this costs money. There will be scores of disasters, much discouragement, some reaction, and, finally, after some years, general success.

The recent analyses of the sugar beets in Anaheim, Cal., showing averages of nearly 20 per cent of saccharine matter, show that the industry in that State will prosper in any event. We are served with full notice of the fact and must make the best of it. But the rivalry will not come to close quarters for several years, and, indeed, with annexation, may not come at all.

"THE DAM OF ANGLO-SAXONDOM."

With inexpressible joy we hail the declaration of our cotemporary, the Star, that our people "have taken off their coats, and are building up a dam of Anglo-Saxondom, which will effectually keep out the yellow tide" (meaning the Japanese). It is indeed, a relief to hear that the grand work has begun, and that our cotemporary knows all about it.

On looking into the matter we find the case is very hopeful, and the coats are coming off all round. Not a single dollar of the appropriation of \$50,000 for immigration, other than Asiatic has yet been spent in bringing in Americans. This is a big stone in the Anglo-Saxon dam, and the coats went off to do it. The Annexation Club has never opened its mouth formally in favor of white labor or even urged it. More coats off. Another big stone in the dam. The Planters' Supply Company has never taken a decided attitude in favor of Anglo-Saxon immigration. More coats peeled off. More cobble stones in the dam. Out of sixty-six plantations, but three have actually resolved to try Anglo-Saxon labor. More coats thrown on the bank. Not a dollar has yet been spent, by the community as a whole, in the investigation of and preparation for any American immigration. Another big stone in the dam. More coats off. The dam grows. Not a single plantation that has yet even tried a thoroughly well organized experiment in Anglo-Saxon labor. Another big boulder in the dam. The last Legislature, an annexation body, did not lift its finger in the project of promoting Anglo-Saxon immigration. Here went a million bricks into the dam, and more coats were stripped off in the grand work.

Into this "dam of Anglo-Saxondom" so grandly rising, the Anglo-Saxon himself has packed during the last twenty years five thousand barrels of Anglo-Saxon cement, and topped that off with 25,000 barrels of Japanese cement and 20,000 barrels of Chinese cement. The ground was strewn with the coats whipped off when it was being done.

Finally comes an admirably prepared census report, a credit to its author, which will go right into the American Senate and tell the whole story. When these statesmen read up the summary, that only about two per cent of the population is American, and only six per cent is Anglo-Saxon, they will see at once the justness, the truth and the eloquence of our cotemporary's inscription in its own language on the face wall of this mighty dam: "this is the work of Anglo-Saxon civilization planted here with so much care, fostered by the best thought." A few more of the same kind of cobble stones, and some more heaps of cast off coats, and we shall have

the percentage lower still, but the "dam of Anglo-Saxondom" will be greater of course.

There must be something the matter with the foundations of this wonderful dam. The American Government for the last four years, has kept, at an expense to itself of more than a half million of dollars per annum, a crew in these parts, watching this magnificent structure day and night in order to shove in some sort of gun cement, in case of a break.

There seems to have been a large amount of "Irish engineering" in building this dam. "The yellow tide" to the extent of many millions of gallons is let in, and is now dammed in, instead of being dammed out.

If this illusion of a mighty dam, with an army of ghastly men at work on it, with piles of supernatural coats in a heap on the banks, is really the legitimate effect, of "poi and salmon" the sooner the Government treats that simple diet like opium, as a dangerous drug and prohibits its use, the sooner the users of it, will cease to see visions and dream dreams.

"ONE MISSIONARY LESS."

This was the hearty comment made on the street yesterday, by a supporter of the Government on hearing of the resignation of Mr. Jas. B. Castle of the office of Collector-General of Customs. This is about all the "tribute" which a faithful officer receives from a large number of his fellow citizens. Perhaps he gets nothing more than he expected. It is probably a matter of indifference to him.

The "boys" no doubt are generally congratulating themselves on this sudden decrease of the "missionary" element. It gives room for the workers to come in. The new Collector-General will be marked missionary or not missionary, in accordance with the way he makes himself useful to the unfortunate.

The tourist is always asking, who is the "missionary." He may be tersely described, as one who is never in distress, when he sees good government, and he has a weakness for the reign of law. There is, however, the "unpardonable missionary." He, generally, was born on the Islands, and his ancestors established schools and churches, and good civil administration here. For this, he has been under strong suspicion of having done something wrong, and very many of those who have arrived during the last few years, feel that he has no business to be in the government, even if he was born here, and that it is his duty to go. Well, one of them has just gone. Others will follow, when annexation takes place, and "fresh blood" will flow through the arteries and veins of this little political body. And, curiously enough, through the missionary must "go" when annexation takes place, he is in favor of it, for the same reason that his ancestor here, was in favor of good government.

MR. M'STOCKER.

No man has taken office in this country with more of the good wishes of sensible people than the new Collector-General of Customs. "All round men" are generally scarce. Here is a man, who has done well, all that he has been called upon to do. And he has handled many delicate matters. He has, moreover, acted in all things, with inflexible integrity, in a position where it was supremely needed. He has also a turn for politics, but he differs from the ordinary politician in one thing. He perfectly understands that there must be some principles in politics. Ninety-tenths of the men who enter poli-

tics carry no compasses of principles, and when they are in the woods, simply flounder and are bogged.

There is much reason for saying that in the coming years, the new Collector will be no small figure in the history of these Islands.

A SUGGESTIVE CENSUS REPORT.

The report of the General Superintendent of the Census of 1896 is now issued in pamphlet form. It is the most valuable report of the kind ever made on these Islands. The plan pursued in taking it, the care taken to correct the returns, the full analysis made of the figures, are most creditable to the Superintendent.

We believe that it is an open secret, that the returns of the Census of 1890 were never prepared in a way to fully inform the public. It was not the fault of Dr. Rogers, the Superintendent. He, if allowed to execute his own plan, would have presented a most valuable analysis, which would now be useful in making comparisons with the present census. The trouble was, in 1890, the figures looked "ugly."

Mr. Atkinson, the Superintendent of the present census, being under no restraint, has given out an official document of very great value, in many ways. It is an official summary, for the use of the world, of our race assets, our race debits and credits. It sums up just what the Anglo-Saxon has done, during the last fifty years, in collecting and establishing here, the raw material for "civilization." But the document is sadly "pessimistic." The excellent Superintendent is in the position of the distracted apprentice in the "Priates of Penzance" who was forced, by his contract to faithfully support and defend the wicked pirates, until twelve o'clock noon of each day. But after that hour he was free to conspire against them, and even kill them up to midnight. As editor of the Star, the Superintendent is bound under contract, to conjure up optimistic dreams of a solid Anglo-Saxon civilization here, until noon. After that hour, he is at liberty to prepare and publish, as Superintendent of the Census, a dreadfully pessimistic document, with the official seal of the Government on it. This document, being authentic, contains, so far as the "civilization" and race question is concerned, one of the strongest arguments that exist against annexation. It will delight Carl Shurz and Senator White, who will study its painful details. It publishes to the world, with the utmost frankness, the fact that, after more than fifty years of dominance here, with a valuable reciprocity treaty to help out, the Anglo-Saxon "rounds up" with only six per cent. of the people, and the American with less than three per cent., including children born here. If General Garfield were alive, he would surely declare this report to be grievously "pessimistic," after making his very "optimistic" remark in 1876 that "within twenty years we shall see New England in the Pacific ocean."

But we are "optimistic" in spite of this gloomy document. The political situation, and not that of races, or civilization, will, probably, secure annexation. If the United States are determined to have an "outpost" here, they will have it, races or no races, civilization or no civilization. If this should be the case, this valuable Report can do no harm.

MR. MARSDEN GOES.

Those of us who desire to see diversified industries on these Islands, wish bon voyage to Mr. Marsden, the Commissioner of Agriculture. It is not his fault if our horticultural interests are neglected. Here we are importing grapes,

apples, oranges, lemons, peaches and even vegetables from California, instead of exporting them. In the United States, the subject of scientific horticulture is at the front, and experimental stations are found in every State and Territory. These teach the use of brains in horticulture, and open new ways of making a living, and of creating that best of political factors, contented homes. We are, here, practically, hanging on to prosperity by a single sugar thread. The Minister of Finance seems to adore it. "No money," for increasing the number of strings. Paganini executed exquisite music on one string of his violin. Prettis asked, in the Louisville Journal, "why will Colonel Stump (a noted South Carolina nullifier) be like one of Paganini's tunes?" "Because he will be executed on one string." If things go against us in the United States, Hawaii may be executed on the single sugar string. Mr. Damon may be the Financial Paganini to do it.

The Planters' Monthly for August has an article on "profit sharing," copied from the "Coonor (India) Planting Opinion." The article discussed the paper read by Mr. P. C. Jones before the Social Science Club, on that subject. The Indian paper quotes interesting facts from Mr. Jones' paper, and uses them in discussing the labor questions of India and Ceylon. Mr. Jones' clear presentation of the "profit sharing" arrangement may have fallen like seed on somewhat stony soil here, but the kindly winds have carried some of the seed of his thought across the sea, and planted it in good soil, at the ends of the earth. Possibly he has done missionary work of great value. The "Sons of the American Revolution" do not live in vain.

Aside from the ravages of the Japanese beetles upon the flowering plants of the Islands, chiefly on Oahu, instances are known where their depredations have extended to the coffee and cane fields. So numerous and irrepressible are these beetles that Honolulu grown roses are a rarity. Professor Koebele, it seems, has sent from Mexico the vanguard of a relief expedition in the shape of beetles of the carabidae species. This enemy, it is stated, feeds only upon insects, so that it is not a case of ridding the country of one pest by the introduction of another. Professor Koebele deserves the congratulations of the public upon his success.

LEPROSY CONGRESS.

Dr. Alvarez Leaves Today on Warrimoo to Attend.

Among the passengers for Vancouver on the C.A. S. S. Warrimoo today will be Dr. L. F. Alvarez, who is being sent by the Government to attend the Leprosy Congress, to be held in Berlin, Germany, on October 11th of this year. Dr. Alvarez will go from Vancouver to New York, England and then Germany. In speaking of his trip last night, Dr. Alvarez said:

"This will be the first Leprosy Congress ever held, and to Germany belongs the credit of having issued the call."

"There will be present one or more delegates from nearly every country in the world, so you can readily see there

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will be a large number of people present. Beginning on the 11th of October, the meetings will last one week. No papers whatever will be read, but will all be printed in three languages—French, German and English—and distributed to the delegates before the first coming together of the Congress. This method I consider very good, as we will be able to take these home with us and peruse them at our leisure. The whole of the time at the meetings will be devoted to discussion. Much more work will be accomplished in this way. Among the people present will be the following:

"Prof. R. Koch, the discoverer of the bacilli of tuberculosis and cholera, as well as tuberculin. His paper will be on the contagion of leprosy."

"Virechow, the 'father of pathology,' who has been at work along this line for about 55 years."

"Dr. Carrasquilla of Bogota, Colombia, the discoverer of the serum against leprosy. It is claimed that cures have been effected by this serum. In Bogota there are now 30,000 lepers, whereas 40 years ago there were only 400."

"Dr. Rojas was recently sent by the Republic of Costa Rica to Bogota to investigate the cure. When he returned home he immediately clamored for a hospital and, obtaining it, began to treat leprosy patients with the serum on a very large scale. He must have found something worth the while to try, else he would not have asked for a hospital."

"Dr. E. Arning, well known here in Honolulu, and once a resident of this place."

"After the Congress at Berlin, I shall go to Bogota to study into the efficacy of the serum, and I shall remain there until I have obtained all the information possible about the cure. I hope, then, to return, bringing glad tidings to many poor unfortunates."

Kakaako Range Notes.

Dating from September 1, 1897, until further orders, target shooting at the Kakaako range will be free of charge to all members of Co. D, N. G. H. The men are requested to score all scores fired on the cards furnished at the range and then turn them into Sergeant Elvin.

The Co. D men have been very slow of late in the matter of turning out for practice, and it is hoped that the incentive offered will bring out more men.

It is very probable that a prize rifle will soon be offered for the best shot in Cos. B and D, N. G. H.

Pure

Blood is essential to perfect health. This is a scientific fact. Every organ, nerve and muscle must be fed and nourished. It is the function of the blood to furnish this nourishment, and the quality of nourishment these organs receive depends on the quality of the blood. If the blood is

Rich

Pure and full of vitality it will properly feed and support the whole mechanism of the body. If it is poor and thin disease and suffering will be inevitable. The great success of Hood's Sarsaparilla in curing stubborn cases of scrofula, eczema, rheumatism, neuralgia and many other similar troubles, is based upon its power to enrich and purify the

Blood

This is also the reason for the great popularity of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a building up medicine. By making pure, rich blood, it gives vigor and vitality even in trying seasons, when, owing to impoverished blood, thousands are complaining of weakness and weariness, lack of energy and ambition, and that tired feeling.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

It cures Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

HOBBON DRUG COMPANY,

Wholesale Agents.

HIGH SCHOOL

Camera: Club: Entertainment

Y. M. C. A. HALL,

Saturday Evening, Sept. 4, at 8 o'clock

PROGRAM.

PART I.

1. Piano Solo—Murmur from the Pacific E. Cook
2. Stereoscopic Exhibition Miss Gertz.
- (a) Slides lent by W. H. Baird, Esq.
- (b) Slides lent by Dr. Heasler of U. S. S. Philadelphia.
- (c) Slides made by the Camera Club.

PART II.

3. Piano Solo—Polonaise. Scharwanka Miss Cordelia Clymer.
4. Song—Merrily I Roam. Schleiffard Miss Leighton.
5. Violin Solo—Legende. Wienawski Mr. J. W. Yardley.
6. Song—My Dream of You Paul Rodney
- Mrs. Walbridge
7. Song Mr. Maucuda.
8. Song—Adieu Marie. Stephen Adams
- Miss Leighton.
9. Recitation Miss Stella Love

ADMISSION, 50c.; Reserved Seats, 75c.
Tickets for sale at the Hollister Drug Company. 4702-St

MATERNITY HOME

Rules and Regulations Recently Adopted by Board.

WELL INFORMED PERSON SPEAKS

Thinks Clique is Trying to Run Affairs.

Mrs. Lemon Makes Answer to Letter—Thinks New Laws are Directed Against Her.

There was a local in this paper yesterday morning telling of the resignation of Mrs. Lemon from the position of Matron at Kapiolani Maternity Home, and the appointment in her place of Mrs. Clark. Simple as the statement may have seemed at the time, it appears that there has been a great deal of unpleasantness connected with it. The claim is made by certain members of the Board of Managers of the institution that they were disregarded in the matter of fixing up certain rules and regulations for the Home and the choice of a new Matron. It is further stated that there is a certain clique in the society that is trying to run affairs, not always to the greatest good of the Home, but to satisfy personal opinions. A short time ago the following rules and regulations for the Kapiolani Maternity Home were sent in to Mrs. Lemon, together with a little note:

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE KAPIOLANI MATERNITY HOME.

1. The Kapiolani Maternity Home is under the management of a Board of Directors, whose orders and instructions are carried out by the Matron, who has the immediate supervision and management of the Home.
2. The Matron, apart from her salary as determined by the Directors, is entitled to board and lodging for herself and her youngest daughter, her son to be allowed board and lodging at the Home upon the payment of the weekly sum of \$3.
3. The Matron is entitled to one free afternoon in each and every week, provided, however, that she find an efficient substitute to replace her during such absence.
4. All persons desiring of visiting either the Matron or any inmate of the Home are to be received in the office, and are not to be allowed free access to any other part of the premises; the Matron, however, to use her discretion in allowing friends or relatives of patients to visit them in their rooms, if deemed necessary.
5. No person or persons visiting either the Matron or any of the inmates are allowed to take any meals at the Home.
6. No visitor, friend or relative of either the Matron or any of the inmates is allowed to remain over night in the Home without special permission in the writing of one of the Directors of the physician.
7. The hours set apart for visitors are from 11 a. m. to 4 p. m., after which no visitor will be allowed on the premises, except by written permission of one of the Directors or the physician.
8. At 9 p. m. all lights are to be extinguished in the Home, excepting such night lights as may be necessary in the rooms occupied by patients.
9. The Home is open at any hour of the day or night to the inspection of any member of the Board of Directors.

Having carefully considered the foregoing rules and regulations, I hereby promise faithfully to adhere to the same.

Mrs. Lemon refused to sign these rules and regulations, as they seemed to her not to be designed for the Home, but specially for her government. The Home, since its infancy, had been in her care, and her work there as Matron had never been complained about. She took upon herself duties that were not intended she should do at all. One thing else she did, the value of which cannot be lost sight of: She gave the natives confidence in the place, so that women were no longer afraid to go there. The first design of the institution was that it should be used for Hawaiian women. In response to the letter and the rules and regulations, Mrs. Lemon sent the following communication:

To the Board of Managers of the Honolulu and Honolulu Lahu Society:

Ladies:—Your note of the 18th inst. inclosing rules and regulations governing the management of the Kapiolani Maternity Home duly received, and in reply will state that as to the rules affecting the attending physician I have nothing to say, as they do not affect my management of the Home.

As to those that directly affect me, I have examined carefully, and I beg leave to offer the following suggestions, requesting that you bear in mind that I was engaged by the Board to act as Matron of the Home, and that I do not desire nor will allow myself to be placed in the position or on the level of the lowest servant in the employ of the Board, and it is on this point that I take the most decided objections to certain sections of the rules, of which I will speak later on.

As to Article 2: If you will consult the minutes of the Board, dated November 18, 1890, you will find the following, which I copy verbatim: "Moved and seconded that Mrs. Lemon be asked to take the position of Matron of the Home, giving her the privilege of having her children with her." It seems to me that the above applies equally as well to my son as it does to my younger daughter, but as my objection to

this is based more particularly on the inference that others have been boarding at the Home at the expense of the Board I would state that such is not the case, as I have invariably bought their food, as the bills of the Home, as well as those of my own will clearly show.

As to Article 3: To this I object on the ground that what you call a "free afternoon" is not really such as I would be compelled to hire a substitute at my own expense, provided I desired to take one afternoon off, something that even the servants are not obliged to do, and as to what the Board might consider an efficient substitute I do not know, for I know of no one competent to take my place at short notice. I have now been acting as Matron for nearly seven years, and in that time do not remember a time when I have left the Home without leaving someone in charge or that I have not been within telephone call.

As to Article 7: This section will work a great hardship on those women whose husbands are laboring men, in that it totally debar them from seeing their husbands, who are employed between the hours of 11 a. m. and 4 p. m., and will react on the success of the Home to such an extent as to cripple it. I would suggest that the hours be from 11 a. m. to 9 p. m. Furthermore, this article prohibits me from having any of my friends come in of an evening, a matter that I feel obliged to insist on, and which you will readily perceive is not unreasonable.

As to Article 8: On the supposition that even the light that I may require in my own rooms is included in this, I ask that the matter of extinguishing the light actually required by me be left to my own discretion.

Finally, I would call to your attention the fact that I was employed as Matron and not as a nurse and general servant, but that I have, ever since my appointment, been acting as such, and it occurs to me that perhaps it would be for the best interests of the Home if you would authorize me to employ a nurse when required, or that such extra compensation be allowed me if I perform such work. As it is at present, I am obliged, when there are patients in the Home, to be up many nights, and the opportunity of resting is very slight, particularly as I have no one to leave in charge when I am taking needed rest. Furthermore, it occurs to me that the most of these rules and regulations are aimed at me rather than made for the best conduct of the Home, as I am not aware of a single instance where I have not conducted the Home on practically the lines as laid out by you, and if you have any information to the contrary I am ready for an investigation, and feel that it is due me as a mere matter of justice. I have been led to suppose that there had been some dissatisfaction with my management, but you may remember that, on two separate occasions have I tendered my resignation, which has never been acted upon. The Home has always been open to inspection by any member of the Board, and if there has been any breach of any rules, it seems to me that I should have been informed of it and given an opportunity to explain, but such opportunity has not been allowed me, and I am in the dark as to what the trouble might be with my management.

Trusting that you will consider my statement of my idea of these rules as being only reasonable and just, I remain yours truly,

MRS. LEMON.

A lady, who is interested in matters in connection with the Maternity Home, spoke as follows yesterday: "I cannot see but what there is an effort on the part of a certain number of members of the society against others. If true, it is a pitiable state of affairs when, as a matter of fact, each should be lending a shoulder to the wheel and all pushing in the same direction. I may say it looks to me as if the foreign members are now trying to weed out the native Hawaiian members. Such work as that would never result in good. The Home was first designed for natives, and natives should have something to say regarding its management."

"The getting rid of Mrs. Lemon's services might have been done in a different way. Her resignation could easily have been asked for. Instead of that a number of rules and regulations for the institution were drawn up and sent to Mrs. Lemon, who is asked at the end to agree to them and sign her name."

"She could not accept the conditions and signified her intention to resign. No complaint had been made to her regarding the management of the institution. I will not expatiate on the rules and regulations, but will simply lay the matter before the public for a fair-minded decision."

"Certainly if the rules and regulations are carried into effect, which I do not think will happen, natives will not go to the institution, and its purpose will be lost. I may have more to say about the matter at another time."

AUSTIN SUSPENDED.

Kauai Teacher to Rest During Minister Cooper's Investigation.

At the regular weekly session of the Commissioners of Education yesterday afternoon there were present the following: President Cooper, Mrs. B. F. Dillingham, Mrs. E. W. Jordan, Inspector-General Townsend, Deputy Inspector-General T. H. Gibson, Professor Alexander, W. A. Bowen. Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

The Teachers' Committee reported the resignation of S. Amalu of Ala School. Accepted. George J. Kauhahao was appointed in his place.

The resignation of J. L. Paoo from Kipahulu School was accepted and Nicholas Hoopili appointed in his place. The resignation of Mrs. F. E. Atwater from her recent school was accepted, and her husband appointed to her place.

President Cooper reported on the H. Z. Austin matter, saying that he had found charges enough to warrant immediate suspension of the Kauai School teacher for the period of one

month, pending investigation into certain charges made against him. This he had done and had appointed to his place for the period of one month C. E. Copeland, with Mrs. Austin in her old place as assistant. President Cooper further reported that it was his intention to go to Kauai on September 16th to investigate the charges made.

President Cooper read a letter from Mrs. Whitney & Nichols, asking that Kaillaea, a school teacher of Hana, Maui, be allowed to stay over a week on account of serious complications with his teeth and jaws. This leave of absence was granted.

President Cooper read a letter from J. L. Dumas, in which he acknowledged the receipt of the letter ordering him to leave his present cottage on the High School grounds. It would mean a loss of about \$25 a month if he were forced to move out.

There was much discussion on the point as to whether Mr. Dumas was or was not entitled to any further consideration. Mr. Bowen spoke somewhat on the side of Mr. Dumas, and moved that \$25 per month be added to his salary. This was seconded by Professor Alexander, with the amendment that this last until January 1st.

President Cooper said that the more he thought about the matter the more he objected to the whole thing. All punishment would be removed.

Mr. Bowen still felt that it would be an injustice to Mr. Dumas to turn him out of the cottage without an addition being put with his salary to make up for the loss.

The motion was then voted on. Mr. Bowen answered aye and the remaining Commissioners remained silent. When asked why they did not vote, the reply came that they were not very clear in their minds about the matter.

President Cooper then announced that all those who had refused to vote would, strictly according to parliamentary law, be counted in the affirmative. However, he did not feel willing to pass the motion on the one vote.

Mr. Townsend brought up the question as to the effect of the action of the Commissioners upon the school. Mr. Bowen was sure there would be a temporary disadvantage.

Professor Alexander then gave his vote in the affirmative, with Mr. Bowen, and Mrs. Dillingham and Mrs. Jordan voted nay. President Cooper cast the deciding vote, and the motion was lost.

A petition from the residents of Kapiolani, Puna, asked for the removal of the teacher at that place and the appointment of a certain competent young lady. The matter was referred to the School Agent at Puna.

Mary Chang Kim wrote the Board, asking for a leave of absence for the whole of the fall term, this on account of illness. The Commissioners granted this, with the understanding that she receive one-third of her regular stipend, and that two-thirds be paid the substitute.

An application from a friend of Miss Mattie Johnson of Los Angeles, asking that the latter be considered an applicant for a position as teacher, was read and placed on file.

A communication was received from Miss Rebecca Thompson, asking that she be granted a four-months' leave of absence. Granted.

A communication was received from Mr. Edgar Wood of the High School, asking that he be allowed to use the cottage, recently occupied by J. L. Dumas and family. The Commissioners granted this request, with the understanding that this be not considered as a raise in salary. The Commissioners adjourned at 4:45 p. m.

CAPT. DYER COMMANDS.

Inspection and Drill on Cruiser Philadelphia Yesterday.

Capt. N. M. Dyer, who relieves Capt. C. S. Cotton from the command of the U. S. S. Philadelphia, took charge of that vessel at 2:30 p. m. yesterday. The ceremonies began at 9:30 yesterday morning, when the crew was inspected, all storerooms and compartments of the ship opened and everything looked its best. At 1 p. m. a general alarm was sounded, the ship cleared for action, followed in rapid succession by "Arm and away for distant service" and "Fire drill." Following this, the crew was mustered aft, Captain Cotton reading the orders relieving him, and Captain Dyer reading those which ordered him to assume command. In reading his orders, Captain Cotton thanked the officers and crew for the excellent condition of the ship and regretted his departure.

He is granted two months' leave of absence. Captain Dyer's inspection was a minute one; but he could find nothing but the best of order in every department.

WILL WEAR RED.

Staff Officers to Adopt Uniform of British Soldiers.

"Our Constitution is built upon the same lines as that of the United States and our immigration laws are being twisted so as to conform as nearly as possible to those of the Government to which we hope to be annexed," said an officer of the National Guard last night, "but when it comes to uniforms for the President's staff, the pattern used in the United States is not good enough, and they must have the regular Tommy Atkins sort, don't you know. And yet we are to be annexed to the United States in December."

"The officers on the President's staff are to have the British uniform, and we of the line are to be content with the plain, every-day uniforms of United States Army officers, so we may be distinguished from the men on the President's staff. Just there we kick. What's the matter with our having yellow flannel surtouts and black braids? It might be a little on the Asiatic order, but that would not count. China is no further from Hawaii than England, and in adopting that color, with perhaps a dragon on the back of the coat, we would be showing our independence, and at the same time we could conciliate the Chinamen. If one

set of officers are to have one color or style of coat, I do not see why the others should not have the same. The men, too, should be dressed in British red coats and be given a short cane when off duty. They would look like real English soldiers, then, and I believe would create a favorable annexation impression. Bah!"

Another gentleman, so thoroughly American and democratic in his ideas, waxed very warm over the proposition. Said he:

"It's the worst rot I ever heard of. An American colony, practically, sending an attaché to England with the Commissioner to the Queen's Jubilee, and have him so impressed with the gorgeousness of the uniforms of the British officers in the Jubilee parade that he must run away to the nearest tailor and have one made. The American officers' uniforms are good enough for any one, and those who do not care to wear it should be relegated to the line where men dress in black coats and straw hats. The uniform of the private soldiers is made after the pattern of the United States Regulars, and was made so for the reason that annexation was probable and the militia would be right in line in the matter of clothing. Now that annexation is nearer a fact than it ever was, the staff officers adopt the uniform of the British. Somebody should be called down promptly."

Kusatzu Baths.

Just recently the Kusatzu baths were instituted at the Kalihi Leper Receiving Station, and now a number of boys are being treated daily. Dr. Alvarez started the baths but, since he is about to leave, Dr. Emerson has been placed in charge and will conduct the baths. The duration of these is three minutes, and the temperature is gradually raised from 110 deg. F. to 115 deg. F. Each litre of the water contains the following: 0.2280 grammes sulphate of iron, 0.2580 grammes sulphate of calcium, 0.1800 grammes sulphate of aluminium, 0.2990 grammes sulphate of magnesium, 0.4200 grammes sodium and potassium, 0.8332 grammes hydrochloric acid and 1.3392 grammes sulphuric acid.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

"Advertised letter" list in this issue.

Charles Wilcox will occupy the pulpit in Kawaiaha Church Sunday evening.

Tenders for beef cattle are called for by the Board of Health up to 12 noon, September 22d.

The mass meeting of natives to be held on Palace Square, has been postponed until Monday.

Preserve your health by the use of Malt Nutrine. Hollister Drug Company, sole agents for these Islands.

According to private advices, Z. S. Spalding has invested a large amount of money in the beet-sugar industry in California.

J. F. Humburg of the firm of H. Hackfeld & Co., returned on the Peru yesterday after an absence of nearly five months.

The sale of the Hawaiian Hotel premises will take place at the front entrance of the Executive building on Friday, October 1st, at 12 noon.

Mrs. C. B. Cooper gave a luncheon to a number of ladies at her home, Hotel street, Wednesday. The table was very prettily decorated and the luncheon delightful.

Before J. G. Gibson left Waimea to take up his position here as Deputy Inspector of Schools, the townspeople there presented him with a handsome gold watch and chain.

Mrs. Lemon has resigned the position of matron at the Kapiolani Maternity Home, and her place has been filled by Mrs. Caroline Clark. Mrs. Lemon has been matron of the home for several



In the... Rain Storm

the man got very wet. The wetting gave him a cold. The cold, neglected, developed to a cough. The cough sent him to a bed of sickness. A dose of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, taken at the start, would have nipped the cold in the bud and saved the sickness, suffering, and expense. The household remedy for colds, coughs, and all lung troubles, is

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.
Gold Medals at the World's Chief Expositions.

Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle.

AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:
HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY
Limited.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,
Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

years, and those who know her and the work she has done feel that the Home is losing a valuable woman.

News was received by the Peru yesterday that Walter Dillingham was much improved at the time of the departure of the steamer, but that an operation was necessary.

Japanese Minister Shimamura was confined to his room nearly all of last week by a severe attack of rheumatism, and, while feeling better last night, he was by no means a well man.

Hollister & Co. have been appointed by the John Bollman & Co. as their distributing agents for "Imperial," "Sports" and "Sultan's" cigarettes. Hand-made and wrapped in mals paper.

Messrs. H. Hackfeld & Co. are offering Schlitz Milwaukee beer for \$12 a barrel, six dozen quarts, and \$6.50 for a case of three dozen quarts. Also, all kinds of wines at correspondingly low prices.

A large photograph of United States Minister Sewall is attracting a great deal of attention in the windows of the Davey Photographic Company. The pose and expression are absolutely perfect.

Joseph Marsden and Bruce Cartwright will leave for Vancouver on the Warrimoo today. They will go to Banff and Ottawa, Canada, and will return by way of the States, spending in all about three months.

William Soper, who came from the States recently, has gone to the new Oahu Plantation to assist in erecting the new pumps. Mr. Soper is studying engineering, and will probably return to the States at the end of the year for the purpose of completing his course.

DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves: In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

- MERIT JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.
- EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil;
1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.
- CITY JEWEL RANGE.
2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.
- WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MODERN JEWEL STOVE.
3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND
HONOLULU.

LEWIS & CO.

Lewis & Co.

Have never had greater variety no better quality of fine foods for the every day table and for dinner giving than now.

The world pays tribute to the aesthetic tastes of the dwellers of Hawaii through this store.

The price of a thing is generally what it is worth, competition requires that; the higher the price, the better the quality as a rule; price doesn't always guarantee quality, the reputation of the seller counts.

Send for our catalogue and see what we can sell you.

For instance our Lewis Hams and Bacon.

We guarantee our prices as low as the lowest and quality the best. 1st and orders solicited. Country customers are assured of paying the same prices as those resident in the city of Honolulu.

Intelligent and appreciative persons will refuse substitutes, when they can buy the original.

Tea

is an article which is daily consumed by millions.

Success in tea brewing can only be assured by using Lewis' Own importations of Ceylon-India, China and Japan Teas.

Send for our catalogue. Mailed FREE on application.

LEWIS & CO.
GROCERS. Fort Street, Honolulu



ALL THE FAMILY ENJOYS IT

Plays your own selection of tunes. Over 1,000 tunes to select from.

THE BEST MUSIC BOX MADE.

We have just received a new invoice of the several styles. Write for Catalogue and prices.

Wall, Nichols Company

SOLE AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every tinkering to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

Pacific Well Boring Co.
(LIMITED.)

PLANTATION AND LAND OWNERS, MERCHANTS and others who contemplate boring wells, will serve their own interests by consulting the above Company. Estimates furnished. Charges strictly moderate. Faithful work guaranteed. Tel. 665. P. O. Box 475.

HENRY ST. GOAR
Members Stock and Bond Exchange

EDWARD POLLITZ & COMPANY
COMMISSION BROKERS AND DEALERS IN INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Particular attention given to purchase and sale of Hawaiian sugar stock. Bullion and Exchange. Loans Negotiated. Eastern and Foreign Stock and Bonds.

403 California St. - San Francisco, Cal.

M'STOCKER IS IN BY AUTHORITY.

Commissioned Collector-General of Customs.

J. F. CLAY DEPUTY COLLECTOR

L. K. McGrew, Supt. Postal Savings Bank.

Changes Made Today—No Successor to McGrew Named—Faithfulness Rewarded.

Frank B. McStocker will assume the duties of Collector-General of Customs, succeeding James B. Castle, resigned. He was strongly recommended for the position by the retiring Collector-General on account of his capability. He has been Deputy Collector of the port since the present Govern-



COLLECTOR-GENERAL M'STOCKER

ment came into power, and has given great satisfaction to the department and the business community.

Mr. McStocker is a native of Philadelphia, and after receiving his education in one of the military academies in Pennsylvania, he entered the service of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company as a cadet, and was assigned to one of the steamers running between San Francisco and Panama.

On retiring from the sea Mr. McStocker took up his residence in San Francisco and immediately became identified with local politics. He was appointed to positions in the Custom House and Post Office in San Francisco and acceptably filled them until 1883, when he resigned and came to Honolulu. He entered the Customs Service here about 12 years ago, holding the position of Storekeeper, until Mr. Castle was appointed Collector-General, at which time he was promoted to the Deputyship, made vacant by the retirement of Mr. Boardman. He is prominent in politics here, and is looked upon as a leader. He was the organizer of the Citizens' Guard here, and has the reputation of looking after his friends. When the Annexation Club was organized and some one was needed to bring order out of chaos, F. B. McStocker was made chairman of the Executive Committee, at whose hands the matter of reorganization was satisfactorily accomplished.

J. Fred Clay, who succeeds Mr. McStocker as Deputy Collector, came here from New Zealand some years ago. When the Kahuku Plantation was organized he was made bookkeeper, remaining there until 1894, when he resigned and came to Honolulu and purchased a half interest with F. L. Hoogs in the Paradise of the Pacific. After the revolution of 1895 Mr. Clay disposed of his interest to Mr. Hoogs and was afterwards appointed on the clerical force in the Custom House. When Mr. Johnson retired from the Post Office Savings Bank Mr. Clay was appointed Superintendent to succeed him. His duties as Deputy Collector will not be altogether new to him, as his experience in the other departments of the office frequently brought him in contact with Mr. McStocker. He is an excellent accountant, thoroughly upright and well qualified for the place.

The vacancy in the Post Office, caused by Mr. Clay's retirement, will be filled by Louis K. McGrew, who, until yesterday, was assistant to Deputy Collector McStocker. This is a promotion for Mr. McGrew, and the position is one which he is abundantly qualified to fill. No successor has been yet named to take Mr. McGrew's place in the Custom House, and no appointment will be made until the Collector-General and his Deputy have time to consider.

Owing to over-crowding and bad ventilation, the air of a school room is often close and impure, and teachers and pupils frequently suffer from lung and throat troubles. To all such we would say, try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For coughs, colds, weak lungs and bronchial troubles no other remedy can compare with it. Says A. C. Freed, Superintendent of Schools, Prairie Depot, Ohio: "Having some knowledge of the efficacy of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, I have no hesitation in recommending it to all who suffer from coughs, lung troubles, etc." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Honolulu, July 28, 1897.

In accordance with Article 39 of the Constitution, notice is hereby given that a general Election for Representatives will be held throughout the Republic between the hours of 8 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m. on Wednesday, the 29th day of September, 1897.

The Election Districts, Voting Precincts, Polling Places and Inspectors of Election are as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT.

Hilo, Puna and Hamakua, Hawaii.

1st Precinct:
All the districts of Puna, excepting Keaau and Olaa. Voting place: Poholki Court House.

Inspectors:
H. J. Lyman,
H. Rycroft,
Richard Lyman.

2d Precinct:
The lands of Keaau and Olaa, in Puna, and that portion of Hilo extending from the boundary of Puna to the bed of the Honolili Gulch. Voting place: Court House in Hilo.

Inspectors:
G. K. Wilder,
G. W. A. Hapal,
W. A. Hardy.

3rd Precinct:
Extending from the bed of Honolili Gulch to the bed of the Kawainui Gulch. Voting place: Papakou School House.

Inspectors:
G. E. Thrum,
R. T. Forrest,
A. F. Linder.

4th Precinct:
Extending from the bed of the Kawainui Gulch to the bed of the Waikaua Gulch. Voting place: Honomu School House.

Inspectors:
J. K. Dillon,
W. D. Schmidt,
B. B. Macy.

5th Precinct:
Extending from the bed of the Waikaua Gulch to the bed of the Kaula Gulch. Voting place: Court House, Laupahoehoe.

Inspectors:
Wm. G. Walker,
E. W. Barnard,
Richard Ivers.

6th Precinct:
Extending from the bed of the Kaula Gulch to the bed of the Kalopa Gulch (Kulu Gulch). Voting place: Kahohe School House.

Inspectors:
A. Lidgate,
Robert Horner,

7th Precinct:
Extending from the bed of the Kalopa Gulch to the bed of the Malanahae Gulch. Voting place: Honokaa Court House.

Inspectors:
F. S. Clinton,
Edwin Thomas,
M. V. Holmes.

8th Precinct:
Extending from the bed of the Malanahae Gulch to the boundary of Kohala. Voting place: School House, Kukuhaele.

Inspectors:
Wm. Horner,
George Koch,
L. R. Medeiros.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Kohala, Kona and Kau, Island of Hawaii.

1st Precinct:
Consisting of North Kohala. Polling place: Kohala Court House.

Inspectors:
W. P. McDougall,
G. P. Tulloch,
L. Haina.

2d Precinct:
Consisting of South Kohala. Polling place: Waimea Court House.

Inspectors:
W. S. Vredenberg,
J. Crowley,
H. Akona.

3rd Precinct:
South Kohala to the north boundary of Holualoa. Voting place: Court House, Kailua.

Inspectors:
George Clark,
S. Haania,
Thomas Aiu.

4th Precinct:
North boundary of Holualoa to and including Keel, South Kona. Voting place: School House, Konawaena.

Inspectors:
Wm. Wright, Jr.,
D. P. Namanu,
R. Wassman.

5th Precinct:
From south boundary of Keel to north boundary of Kau. Voting place: Court House, Hoonaka.

Inspectors:
T. K. R. Amalu,
D. Z. Nanihela,
J. S. Kauwe.

6th Precinct:

From the boundary between South Kona and Kau to the westerly boundary of Punaluu. Polling place: Walohinu Court House.

Inspectors:
J. H. Walpullani,
W. J. Yates,
O. K. Apiki.

7th Precinct:

The remainder of the District of Kau. Polling place: Pahala School House.

Inspectors:
W. P. Fennell,
Ikaaka,
G. W. Paty.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Islands of Maui, Molokai and Lanai.

1st Precinct:
That portion of Molokai consisting of Kalawao and Kalaupapa. Polling place: Kalaupapa Store House.

Inspectors:
.....
.....
.....

2d Precinct:
The remainder of the island of Molokai. Polling place: Pukoo Court House.

Inspectors:
Geo. Trimble,
H. Manase,
A. Kamal.

3rd Precinct:
The district of Lahaina and the Island of Lanai. Polling place: Lahaina Court House.

Inspectors:
Henry Dickenson,
A. N. Hayselden,
W. J. Sheldon.

4th Precinct:
District of Kaanapali. Polling place: Honokahau School House.

Inspectors:
R. C. Searle,
David Taylor, Jr.,
David Kapuku.

5th Precinct:
Consisting of that portion of Wailuku lying north of the sand hills, including Waihee and the Island of Kahoolawe. Polling place: Wailuku Court House.

Inspectors:
Goodale Armstrong,
D. L. Myers,
W. T. Robinson.

6th Precinct:
The remaining portion of the district of Wailuku, excepting the district of Honouliuli. Polling place: Custom House, Kahului.

Inspectors:
E. H. Bailey,
.....
W. O. Aiken.

7th Precinct:
The district of Honouliuli. Polling place: Honouliuli Court House.

Inspectors:
J. M. Napulou,
G. K. Kunukau,
S. E. Kaleikau.

8th Precinct:
All that portion of said district known as Kala and that portion of the land of Hamakua lying south and west of the Maliko Valley and mauka of a line drawn along the center of the road running from Kaluanui to the Makawao Jail, and a line drawn in extension thereof. Polling place: Makawao Court House.

Inspectors:
F. W. Hardy,
Geo. Forsyth,
Manuel Cabral.

9th Precinct:
The remainder of the district of Makawao to the Gulch of Oopuloo. Polling place: Hamakua School House.

Inspectors:
W. F. Mossman,
W. E. Shaw,
P. N. Kahokuokalani.

10th Precinct:
Kahikini, Kaupo and Kipahulu. Polling place: School House, Kipahulu.

Inspectors:
Patrick McLean,
W. B. Starkey,
J. K. Pihmanu.

11th Precinct:
From Kipahulu to and including Makapuu. Polling place: Hana Court House.

Inspectors:
F. Wittrock,
J. Grunwald,
B. K. Kaiwalea.

12th Precinct:
District of Koolau to the Gulch of Oopuloo. Polling place: School House, Keanae.

Inspectors:
James P. Saunders,
D. W. Napihaa,
G. W. Kalohai.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

All that portion of the Island of Oahu lying East and South of Nuuanu Street, and a line drawn in extension thereof from the Nuuanu Pali to Mokapu Point.

1st Precinct:
All that portion of said district com-

prised in Honolulu or Kona and lying East of Punahou street, and a line drawn in extension thereof, mauka and makai. Polling place: Government Nursery, junction of King and Waikeiki streets.

Inspectors:
Geo. Manson,
A. C. Pestano,
John Kea.

2d Precinct:

All that portion of said district comprised in Honolulu or Kona, and lying between the westerly boundary of the First Precinct and a line drawn as follows: viz: From the foot of South street along South, King and Alapai streets, and from the head of Alapai street to the flagpole on the old battery on Punchbowl; thence to and along the ridge on the easterly side of Pauoa Valley to the summit of the mountain. Polling place: Beretania Street School House.

Inspectors:
J. A. Magoon,
W. C. Wilder, Jr.,
M. I. Sylva.

3rd Precinct:
All that portion of said district comprised in Honolulu or Kona, and lying between the westerly boundary of the Second Precinct and Nuuanu street, and mauka of School street and a line drawn from the junction of School and Punchbowl streets to the flag pole on the old battery on Punchbowl. Polling place: Building at entrance to lower reservoir grounds, Nuuanu avenue.

Inspectors:
W. H. Hoogs,
J. D. Holt,
F. P. McIntyre.

4th Precinct:
All that portion of said district comprised in Honolulu or Kona, and bounded by the 2d and 3rd Precincts, Beretania and Nuuanu streets. Polling place: Royal School.

Inspectors:
J. M. Vivas,
James Nott, Jr.,
T. P. Cummins.

5th Precinct:
All that portion of said district comprised in Honolulu or Kona and bounded by the 2d Precinct, Beretania street, Richards street and the harbor. Polling place: Kapuwa building.

Inspectors:
Alex. Lyle,
G. W. R. King,
D. Logan.

6th Precinct:
All that portion of said district comprised in Honolulu or Kona and bounded by Richards street, Beretania street, Nuuanu street and the harbor. Polling place: Bell Tower.

Inspectors:
Henry Smith,
W. L. Eaton,
J. M. Camara, Jr.

7th Precinct:
All that portion of said district comprised in the judicial and taxation district of Koolapoko, and lying east and south of a line drawn from the Nuuanu Pali to Mokapu Point. Polling place: School House, Waimanalo.

Inspectors:
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.....
.....

FIFTH DISTRICT.

All that portion of the Island of Oahu lying West and North of Nuuanu Street and a line drawn in extension thereof from the Nuuanu Pali to Mokapu Point.

1st Precinct:
All that portion of the judicial and taxation district of Koolapoko lying west and north of a line drawn from the Nuuanu Pali to Mokapu Point. Polling place: Kaneohe Court House.

Inspectors:
Wm. Henry,
E. P. Aikue,
Frank Pahla.

2d Precinct:
The judicial and taxation district of Koolauloa. Polling place: Koolauloa Court House.

Inspectors:
C. H. Judd,
W. K. Rathburne,
J. H. Barenaba.

3rd Precinct:
The judicial and taxation district of Waialua. Polling place: Waialua Court House.

Inspectors:
Edward Hore,
Frank Halstead,
Alfred Kaili.

4th Precinct:
The judicial and taxation district of Waianae. Polling place: Waianae Court House.

Inspectors:
Sam'l Andrews,
G. W. Nawaakoa,
Isaia Halualani.

5th Precinct:
All that portion of the judicial and taxation district of Ewa, comprised in the lands of Hoaeae and Honouliuli Plantation.

Inspectors:
H. J. Gallagher,
D. B. Murdock,
Joseph Fernandez.

6th Precinct:

All the remaining portion of the judicial and taxation district of Ewa. Polling place: Ewa Court House.

Inspectors:
Frank Archer,
J. M. Ezera,
S. Hookano.

7th Precinct:

All that portion of Honolulu or Kona lying makai of the King street road from the Ewa line to the King street bridge, and all mauka of said road from the Ewa line to the main road up Kaili Valley. Polling place: Reform School premises.

Inspectors:
W. L. Wilcox,
W. R. Sims,
J. F. Clay.

8th Precinct:

All that portion of Honolulu or Kona lying mauka of the King street road from the main road up Kaili Valley to Liliha street, and a line drawn from the head thereof, in extension of the line of Judd street, to and along the ridge forming the westerly border of Nuuanu Valley. Polling place: Hawaiian Tramways Company's Building, corner Kamehameha School Grounds.

Inspectors:
Ed Towse,
R. W. Cathcart,
R. H. Baker.

9th Precinct:

All that portion of Honolulu or Kona lying between the eighth precinct and Nuuanu street, and mauka of a line drawn along School street, the Nuuanu stream and Beretania street. Polling place: Kaluwela School House.

Inspectors:
A. V. Gear,
C. A. Peterson,
Peter Souza.

10th Precinct:

All that portion of Honolulu or Kona bounded by King, Liliha and School streets, the Nuuanu stream, Beretania and Nuuanu streets and the harbor. Polling place: China Engine House.

Inspectors:
J. Effinger,
Aki K. Akau,
Henry Davis.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Islands of Kauai and Niihau.

1st Precinct:
The Island of Niihau. Polling place: School House.

Inspectors:
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.....
.....

2nd Precinct:

That portion of the district of Waimea extending from the second precinct to the Punaana Point. Polling place: Kekaha School House.

Inspectors:
W. E. Smith,
David Kua,

3rd Precinct:

That portion of the district of Waimea extending from Hanapepe to the boundary line between Waimea and Kekaha Plantations and extending along a line in continuation of said boundary to the sea. Polling place: Waimea Court House.

Inspectors:
J. F. Scott,
C. B. Hofgaard,
J. H. Kapunial.

4th Precinct:

From and including Kalaheo, to and including Hanapepe. Polling place: Hanapepe School House.

Inspectors:
H. C. Perry,
.....
Kamaka.

5th Precinct:

The district of Koloa from its junction with Lihue, to and including the land of Lawai. Polling place: Koloa Court House.

Inspectors:
J. K. Burkett,
W. H. Neal,
J. K. Farley.

6th Precinct:

The district of Lihue. Polling place: Lihue Court House.

Inspectors:
R. W. T. Purvis,
W. T. Lucas,
H. D. Wishard.

7th Precinct:

Extending from the land of Papaa to and including the land of Waialua. Polling place: Court House, Kapaa.

Inspectors:
S. N. Hundley,
F. B. Smith,
J. Kawelo.

8th Precinct:

Extending from Kailiwal River to and including the land of Papaa. Polling place: Government School House, Kilauea.

Inspectors:
John Bush,
W. P. Huddy,
J. Lono.

9th Precinct:

Extending from Kailiwal River to the north boundary of the district of Waimea. Polling place: Waiohi Court House.

Inspectors:
J. Kakina,
C. H. Willis,
J. C. Davis.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.

Preserve Your Health

EVERYONE ADMITS THAT A tonic taken now and again will prove decidedly beneficial in preserving one's health in this climate. Naturally there arises a question as to what will best suit your constitution.

Malt

Of the many reputable preparations offered to build you up and restore lost vigor, most all of them are repulsive to some people, and, therefore, ought not to be used. MALT NUTRINE acts with all alike; the effect is generally very marked, and at all times beneficial.

Nutrine

For the teachers and clerks who have doubtless profited by their summer vacation, ought not to drift back to the tired and worn-out condition they were in previous to taking their vacation. Take MALT NUTRINE and continue to improve.

Satisfies

You need not feel that you are experimenting when you begin taking MALT NUTRINE. The many hundreds who have profited by taking it have placed the preparation beyond all fear and doubt as to its virtues. Our orders placed with the manufacturers show a steady increase, which signifies popularity and merit.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

SOLE AGENTS.

TIMELY TOPICS

AUGUST 27, 1897.

A PARAGON OF EXCELLENCE.

ALASKA is attracting an enormous amount of attention just now, and every line of matter containing reference to it, is eagerly scanned by thousands.

In view of this, perhaps it is not out of place to mention a few facts worth considering.

1. The Alaska is constructed upon strictly scientific principles, by which low temperature and dryness of air are naturally and inevitably obtained.

2. The Alaska has preserved fresh meats perfectly for three weeks in the hottest weather.

3. The Alaska produces better results, with less ice than any other.

4. The Alaska possesses the only provision chamber free from odor.

5. Between the outer and inner walls there is an inch and a half space filled with pure charcoal, and experience extending over three and a half years, has convinced us that the Alaska is without doubt, the best refrigerator on the market, in construction, in power to preserve perishable goods, in economy of ice, and in fact, in all points necessary to make them first-class in every respect.

We have them in several sizes, at from \$15 to \$25 and also keep the Alaska ice chests.

Call and examine at

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

286 FORT ST.

IRRIGATING SYSTEM.

Some of the Many Ways Used for Watering Dry Land.

Apropos of the efficient artesian-well system in use in these islands is the following description of "warping" given in the Kansas Farmer: Systematic control of the overflow of the Nile and the utilization of the load of sediment which it was caused to deposit upon the soil made Egypt the granary of Europe for centuries. It enabled her to maintain a great population and develop a wonderful civilization. For without the Nile the culture of Egypt would have been impossible. The Nile gave the idea of irrigation and fertilization, from its overflow, to the world. It was utilized by the first prehistoric settlers in the valley of Egypt, and from thence the idea spread to Asia and Europe, and today the great rivers of the greatest continent are made to enrich vast regions which yield marvelous harvests in response even to the crudest efforts of man.

The waters of the Nile and the Ganges are so rich in suspended matter that it occasionally amounts to one one-hundredth of their volume, and sometimes one in 200. The Hoang Ho—"The Sorrow of Han"—so named from the destructive overflows with which it floods vast districts and destroys untold numbers of human beings, carries down great quantities of soil which is utilized to some extent for fertilization in a crude way. The capabilities of the great river of China for sedimentary fertilization are unlimited, for the yellow soil or loess which is carried down is marvelously rich soil. Some attempt at its utilization has been made, and with wonderful success, considering the crude and unsanctified methods applied.

The system of overflowing irrigation and fertilization from the deposit of sediment is what is called "warping." The suspended solid matter is of importance not only for manure, but for a natural addition to the soil to be irrigated. One of the best examples of scientific warping is practiced in England, on the River Trent, between Humber and Gainsborough. Embankments along the river were constructed centuries ago to protect the land from the encroachments of the tide as it flowed up the river and raised its level, so that it overflowed the lowlands bordering it.

A century ago a plan was begun of admitting the tidal water of the river with its load of mud to overflow the barren soil and periodically deposit a fresh layer of silt upon it. This system has now been made very elaborate, so that by means of sluices, gates, conduits, warping banks, etc., the mud-laden water is flowed over land or fields desired to be fertilized, and is held until it deposits its load of sediment, when it is allowed to return to the river with the falling tide. So great is the quantity of solid matter in the water that from one to three feet has been deposited where it was desired to make a new soil, from 10 to 12 times being used during one spring season.

The art is now so well understood that the expert warp farmer may temper his land as he pleases. He can admit the water so as to deposit only a sufficient quantity of mud to act as a manure, or he can get so much as to make a new soil. In the latter case the overflow will need to be repeated frequently during the year, perhaps, as each tide deposits about one-eighth of an inch of silt. This silt is exceedingly rich, and will bear abundantly any kind of crop.

Warping is reduced to a science by the farmers who thus fertilize their lands, and the peculiar procedure is also well understood. Such a system could be adopted regarding the Mississippi overflow, with the proper modifications that the management of its peculiar conditions would require. These could only be learned by experience, of course, following the lines of well-known principles which have been learned by experience with overflow fertilization in other countries.

Perforated Sails.

The theory of Captain Bassalo has aroused some curiosity in this country among those who are interested in sailing vessels. The Macdarmid, a full-rigged Italian ship, of 1,559 tons, recently arrived at Sydney with her sails perforated in accordance with Captain Bassalo's system and her performances at sea have greatly pleased her commander, Captain Criscuolo. There are two holes in each square sail, diminishing from a diameter of 2 feet in the lower sails or courses to about 7 inches in the royals or topmast sails—the fore and aft sails, jibs, staysails and spanker have but one hole each. Captain Criscuolo states that when sailing fairly free on a light breeze and increased speed obtainable by his vessel is quite two knots per hour, while with a strong wind it is not quite so much. Running before a wind, if the holes do no good they can certainly do no harm, as the wind escaping from one sail must, of necessity, strike the sail immediately ahead. Captain Bassalo's theory is that the wind, after having done its work on the ordinary sail, forms an elastic cushion in the belly, and this causes a large amount of wind to be thrown back broken, and consequently lost, and he considers that his invention permits of the vessel obtaining full benefit of whatever winds she may get.—London Shipping World

Power of the Heart.

The Philadelphia Record's calculator has it that the human heart is practically a force pump about 6 inches in length and 4 inches in diameter. It beats 70 times per minute, 4,200 times per hour, 100,800 times per day and 36,720,000 times per year and 2,571,416,000 times between the hundred and seventy-five millions four hundred

and forty thousand—times in 70 years, which is "man's appointed three score years and ten." At each of these beats it forces 2½ ounces of blood through the system, 175 ounces per minute, 656¼ pounds per hour, or 7.03 tons per day. All the blood in the body, which is about 30 pounds, passes through the heart every three minutes. This little organ pumps every day what is equal to lifting 122 tons one foot high, or one ton 122 feet high—that is, one ton to the top of a 40-yard mill chimney. During the 70 years of a man's life this marvelous little pump, without a single moment's rest, night or day, discharges the enormous quantity of 178,350 tons of human blood.

Boating News.

Both the Healan and Myrtle crews to contest in the championship races Saturday, September 11th, will leave for Pearl Harbor on next Saturday. The Leilani have been down for a week and are doing remarkably good work. They will give the other two clubs a very warm tussle.

George Angus of the senior crew of the Myrtle Boat Club is under the weather and may not be able to pull this year.

In the opinion of the water-front experts the Healanis are still the favorites.

WHARF AND WAVE.

The next steamer from the Coast is the Coptic, due September 9th.

The Doric is expected here from China and Japan on the 4th inst.

The J. D. Spreckels sailed from San Francisco for Mahukona, August 21.

The brig W. G. Irwin sailed from San Francisco for this port, August 20.

H. B. M.'s S. Algeria is expected to arrive at Victoria, B. C., shortly to make a survey between that port and Honolulu for the proposed British cable.

The American schooner Transit, Jorgensen master, arrived in port yesterday afternoon, 13 days from San Francisco, with a full cargo of general merchandise. She is at the Oceanic wharf.

The S. S. Peru, Saunders commander, arrived in port and hauled alongside the Pacific Mail wharf early yesterday morning, having sailed from San Francisco on the 24th inst. She will sail for China and Japan at 10 a. m. today.

The barkentine Irmgard arrived in San Francisco, August 20, 23 days from port. On August 7, in lat. 35 N., lon. 156 W., the maintopmast preventive backstay was carried away and the maintopmast lost overboard in the NE. trades.

The four-masted barkentine Echo, Charles E. Foye master, arrived off port yesterday morning, on her way from Chemalmus to Tientsin, with a cargo of lumber. She was 20 days out, and called in at this port to leave mail and procure a supply of medicine.

The American barkentine Amelia, E. F. Willer master, arrived in port yesterday morning, 26 days from Seattle, Wash., with a cargo of lumber for Allen & Robinson. She experienced calm, light and southerly winds throughout the trip. The Amelia is alongside Allen & Robinson's lumber wharf.

A CURE FOR BILIOUS COLIC.

RESOURCE. Screven Co., Ga.—I have been subject to attacks of bilious colic for several years. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the only sure relief. It acts like a charm. One dose of it gives relief when all other remedies fail.—G. D. SHARP. For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN PORT.

NAVAL.
U.S.S. Philadelphia, Miller, San Diego.
U.S.S. Bennington, Nichols, San Diego.
H.I.J.M.S. Naniwa-kan, Kurooka, Japan.

MERCHANTMEN.
(This list does not include Coasters.)
Ger. ship H. F. Glade, Haesloop, Bremen.

Br. bark Woollahra, Barneson, Newcastle.

Am. schr. Lizzie Vance, Hardwick, Newcastle, August 17.

Am. bark Geo. F. Manson, Crack, Newcastle.

Am. bk. Mohican, Saunders, San Francisco, August 23.

Am. schr. Aloha, Dabel, San Francisco, August 27.

Am. schr. Robert Lewers, Goodman, Port Gamble, August 29.

Am. schr. Jessie Minor, Whiting, Eureka, August 29.

Am. bktn. Archer, Calhoun, San Francisco, August 31.

Am. schr. Transit, Jorgensen, San Francisco, August 31.

Am. bktn. Amelia, Willer, Seattle, Wash., September 1.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessel: From: Date:
Schr. Novelty, Newcastle.....Due

Bktn. Kikikat, Port Gamble.....Aug. 27

Brig W. G. Irwin, Frisco.....Sept. 4

Schr. Jno. G. North, Frisco.....Sept. 6

ARRIVALS.

Tuesday, August 31.

P. M. S. S. Peru, Saunders, from San Francisco

Am. bktn. Archer, Calhoun, from San Francisco

Am. schr. Transit, Jorgensen, from San Francisco

Wednesday, September 1.

Schr. Ka Moi, from Hamakua.

Str. Kaala, Mosher, from Oahu ports.

Am. bktn. Amelia, Willer, 26 days from Seattle, Wash.

Am. bktn. Echo, Foye, 20 days from Chemalmus, B. C. (Off port)

Str. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Oahu ports.

Thursday, September 2.

Str. James Makee, Tullet, from Kauai ports.

DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, August 31.

Am. bark C. D. Bryant, Colly, for Laysan Island.

Str. Kinau, Clarke, for Maui and Hawaii.

Str. Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports.

Str. Noeau, Pederson, for Lahaina.

Str. Mikahala, Thompson, for Niihau, Koloa, Eleale, Hanapepe, Makawili, Waimea, Kekaha and Niihau.

Str. Helene, Freeman, for Hawaii ports.

Wednesday, September 1.

Bktn. Echo, Foye, for Tientsin.

P. M. S. S. Peru, Saunders, for China and Japan.

Thursday, September 2.

Str. James Makee, Tullet, for Kapaa.

Str. Kaala, Mosher, for Oahu ports.

Str. Kaena, Parker, for Oahu ports.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

From San Francisco, per bkt. Archer, August 31.—Masters Armstrong, Hedemann, Walker and Mr. Prescott.

From San Francisco, per S. S. Peru, August 31.—Captain N. M. Dyer, U. S. N., J. F. Humburg, F. E. King, Wm. H. Hamilton, Miss Margaret Scott, Dr. T. J. Edwards, H. T. Edwards, Rev. T. and Mrs. Jackson, A. Emanuel, Miss E. E. Dickinson, Miss Georgiana Baucus.

Through: Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Brett, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Price, R. G. Watkins, Mr. and Mrs. E. Emanuel, Mrs. Mead Drew, G. D. Brill, Rev. and Mrs. J. A. Fitch and 2 children, H. Lehmann, J. Kohu, Dr. and Mrs. Wm. M. S. Deede, Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery, W. B. Montgomery.

Departures.

For Maui, per str. Noeau, August 31.—L. A. Medeiros and W. H. Smith.

For Maui ports, per str. Claudine, August 31.—Matthew Hoonani, D. P. Kapewa, W. H. Beers, Mrs. C. A. Long and two children, T. B. Lyons, wife and two children, D. C. Lindsay, W. Kaholokahi, Miss Smith, D. H. Kahaulio, H. W. Meheula, Ah. Fapa, Mrs. J. C. Lorenzen, Rev. J. K. Joseph, wife and two children, T. T. Phillips, Tom McTighe, A. N. Kepokai and wife.

For Kauai ports, per str. Mikahala, August 31.—Miss McCorniston, Miss Elwell, Miss Alexander, Miss Nicholson, Miss W. Joehne, Anton Cropp, W. A. Kinney, J. B. Alexander and wife, Miss Sharp, Miss Winne, J. A. Magoon, W. A. Lane, D. H. Coe, A. G. M. Robertson, W. C. King, Li Chung, A. Rosa, C. Awai, J. C. Ferreira, James Thompson, Yee Kai, Mrs. Kaeo and daughter, Chung Sai and wife, Miss Schubert, Miss J. McLean, J. F. Scott and wife, David Scott, J. B. Freitas, C. R. Dement, T. J. Vincent and M. J. Soares.

For Maui and Hawaii, per str. Kinau, August 31.—Volcano: C. W. Barton and G. Thilenius. Way ports: K. Keau, C. D. Pringle, Miss Coan, Mrs. Efford, E. N. Bee, P. Hoppin, L. H. Messick, F. M. Wakefield, C. McLennan, Martin Smith, H. Rycroft, A. B. Loebenstein, E. R. Hendry, Miss M. R. Nape, Mrs. Weight, Miss B. Weight, Mrs. Wm. Miller, J. W. Bergstrom, R. N. Boyd, Chang Yuen Hee and wife, Wong How, Miss Debrah, Miss Benwick, Rev. Baptiste, Miss Thurston, Mrs. M. Malterre, J. Porl, J. K. Kuloha, Miss Broderick, Miss E. Lyman, H. Lewis, W. S. Wise, E. N. Bee, Clive Davies, Wilder Wight, Wm. Roth, H. A. Wilder, Gilbert F. Little and 56 on deck.

For China and Japan, per P. M. S. S. Peru, September 1.—C. J. Brooke, R. G. Brewster, Mrs. Plummer, James Arthur and Mr. Amsick, with 115 in steerage.

WANTED.

A young English governess, trained and holding high certificates, is open to a new engagement in Honolulu or elsewhere in the Islands. Several years' experience. Music, French, Drawing and Painting. Local references. Address B. E. Advertiser Office. 4704-2wStu 1895-3w

NOTICE.

The Maui Fishing Company will hold a meeting at the office of Mr. Young Hee, at Wailuku, Maui, on the sixth day of September, 1897, A. D., for the election of officers for the ensuing year. Per order of YOUNG HEE, 1892-td Secretary.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned, duly appointed executrix of the will of the late Hon. S. L. Austin, of Hilo, Hawaii, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased, to present the same duly authenticated at the office of the Tax Assessor, in Hilo, Hawaii, within six months from the date hereof, or they will be forever barred. And all persons owing said estate are requested to make immediate payment to MRS. S. L. AUSTIN, Executrix of the Will of Hon. S. L. Austin, deceased. Dated at Hilo, Hawaii, August 25, A. D. 1897. 1894-2t

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned, duly appointed executrix of the will of the late Francis Spencer, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, to present the same duly authenticated at her place of abode in Waimea, South Kohala, Island of Hawaii, within six months from date, or they will be forever barred. And all persons owing said estate are requested to make immediate payment to MARTHA N. SPENCER, Executrix of the Will of Francis Spencer, deceased. Dated, Waimea, Hawaii, August 6, 1897. 1888-td

BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On MONDAY, September 20th, 1897, at 10 a. m., at office of E. D. Baldwin, Hilo, Hawaii, will be sold at auction under special conditions (without residence):

Lot 1—Kupahua, 102 acres. Upset price \$151.00.

Lot 2—Kupahua, 117 acres. Upset price \$175.00.

For plan and further particulars apply to E. D. Baldwin, Hilo, Hawaii, or at office of Public Lands, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN, Agent of Public Lands. 1895-td

Dated August 31, 1897.

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Thursday, September 23d, at 10 a. m., at the office of E. D. Baldwin, Hilo, Hawaii, will be open for application under the provisions of the Land Act for Right of Purchase, Lease or Cash Freeholds, or under special conditions of cultivation and improvement without residence:

Fourteen lots in Olua, Puna, Hawaii, (Volcano road, 11th to 13th mile, near Peter Lee's place,) of from 10 to 60 acres each in area, at appraised value of \$20 per acre.

For plan and further particulars apply to E. D. Baldwin, Hilo, Hawaii, or at the Office of Public Lands, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN, Agent of Public Lands. 1895-td

Public Lands Office, Honolulu, August 31, 1897.

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

LEASE AND SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS IN PUNA AND SOUTH KONA, HAWAII.

ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1897, at front entrance of Judiciary Building, 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at Public Auction, two lots in Kehena, Puna, containing 64 3-10 acres and 6 9-10 acres, respectively.

Upset price: \$192.90 and \$20.70.

Terms: Cash, in United States gold.

At the same time and place will be sold the lease of Ahupuaa of Kaulanamauna, South Kona, containing 3,400 acres, more or less.

Term: 21 years.

Upset rental: \$50 per annum, payable annually in advance.

The Government reserves the right to take up any portions of this land for purposes of Land Act without reduction of rent.

For further particulars, apply at the Public Lands Office, Honolulu, or of E. D. Baldwin, Hilo.

J. F. BROWN, Agent of Public Lands. 1893-td

Dated, August 23, 1897.

Department of Finance, Honolulu, H. I., September 1, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that FRANK B. MCSTOCKER has this day been appointed Collector-General of Customs for the Hawaiian Islands, vice James B. Castle, resigned.

S. M. DAMON, Minister of Finance. 4701-3t 1895-3t

Department of Finance, Honolulu, H. I., September 1, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that J. F. CLAY has this day been appointed Deputy Collector for the Port of Honolulu, vice Frank B. McStocker, promoted.

F. B. MCSTOCKER, Approved: Collector-General.

S. M. DAMON, Minister of Finance. 4701-3t 1895-3t

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S. M. DAMON, Minister of Finance. 4701-3t 1895-3t

SEALED TENDERS.

Will be received at the office of the Minister of the Interior till 12 o'clock noon of MONDAY, September 20, 1897, for the construction of Road from Mahukona to the Waimea Road, Hawaii.

Plans and specifications at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works and at Kohala Post Office.

The Minister does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. 1893-3t

Interior Office, August 25, 1897.

JOHN W. NEAL, ESQ., has this day been appointed a Notary Public for the Fifth Judicial Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. 1894-3t

Interior Office, August 31, 1897.

SATURDAY, September 18, 1897, being a National Holiday, all Government offices throughout the Republic of Hawaii will be closed on that day.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. 1894-3t

Interior Office, August 31, 1897.

MR. HENELI PEELUA has this day been appointed an Agent to Grant Marriage Licenses for the District of Molokai, Island of Molokai.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. 1893-3t

Interior Office, August 24, 1897.</